PREFACE

This is the Second Administration Report of new State of Karnataka. It has been compiled and edited by the Department of Bureau of Economics and Statistics and published by order of the Government. This Report excludes the report on the working of Companies, Boards, Corporations and State Government undertakings.

The first chapter deals with the back-drop and the second chapter deals with legislation and Chapter III administration of justice. Chapters IV to XVI narrate the working of the several departments of the State from 1st April 1975 to 31st March 1976.

The reports for the years 1976-77 onwards will be published soon.

R A. NAIK,
Addl. Chief Secretary.

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KARNATAKA STATE ADMINISTRATION REPORT 1975-76

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CHAPTER I

THE BACK DROP

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CHAPTER I

THE BACK-DROP

1. The Land and its resources :

1.01. The State of Karnataka came in to being on 1st November 1956 in pursuance of the States' Re-organisation Act 1956 and acquired the present name on 1st November 1973 till which date it was known as the State of Mysore.

1.02. The State is situated in the South-Western part of the peninsular region of India, between 11°-5'N-19°-N latitudes and 74°-E-78°-30'E longitudes. The State forms part of the Deccan Plateau of India with attitudes varying from about 1500 M in the west and gradually sloping down towards north-east to 600 M. The State stretches to about 600 Kms. from North to South and about 300 Kms. from West to East with a coastline of about 300 Kms. in the West. The area of the State is 1.92 lakh Sq. Kms. It is the sixth largest state in India.

1.03. The state is bounded by the Arabian sea in the west, the states of Maharashtra in the north, Andhra-pradesh and Tamilnadu on the east and Tamilnadu and Kerala in the south. For the purpose of administration, Karnataka is divided into four divisions, further sub-divided into 19 districts and 175 taluks. As per the 1971 census, there were 26,826 villages and 245 towns. The Capital of the state is Bangalore city situated at the south-eastern corner of the state. Bangalore is the biggest of the 11 cities of the state with a population of nearly 16.54 lakhs (1971 Census).

1.04. Broadly, four physio-agronomic regions can be identified · i) Coastal region, a narrow strip of land along the westren coast, (ii) the malnad region (the land of hills) · mainly a forest belt adjoining and to the east of the coastal region · of about 40–60 Kms. in width and

extending from Belgaum in the north to Kodagu in the south. The area lying further east is known as the Maidan Region, further divided into, (iii) the Northern Maidan and (iv) the southern Maidan.

1.05. Mainly four soil types are prevalent : laterite and lateriatic soils in the western parts of the state in a longitudinal strip confined to hilly and high rainfall regions of the Western Ghats and in small patches in Bidar district in the extreme north. Red loams and red sandyloams occur in southern districts. Vast tracts in the northern Karnataka are covered with black soils. Alluvial soils are mostly found in the plains of the coastal region and river valleys.

1.06. The State received the major portion of the rainfall from the South-West Monsoons between July and October. In the South-Eastern parts, the retreating monsoons between mid-October–November are also of some influence ; the normal annual rainfall is about 1,355 Mms. for the State, actual rainfall for the year 1975 was 1,746 mms. The coastal area receives heavy and dependable rainfall of about 2,500 mms. during May–October ; the Malnad region between 1,400–2,000 mms. of assured rainfall annually ; the area laying further east receives low to medium rainfall of about 700 mms. which is highly variable and therefore less reliable.

1.07. The climate is more or less salubrious and equable throughout the year. The coastal region has mean monthly temparature between 24°C (75-F°) and 27°C (80°F) all the year round with a very small daily range of variation of about 3°C (6°F) High humidity is common in this region. The malnad region is relatively cool ; the monthly mean temperature varying between 18°C (64°F) and 24°C (75°F). The Southern Maidan has an equable climate, the northern maidan is a region of warm winters and hot summers.

1.08. A number of rivers and streams take birth in the long ranges of dissected hills running north to south

of the malnad region. There are two main river systems ; (1) rivers rising in the Western Ghats and flowing to the west to join the Arabian sea which are relatively short and (ii) comprising of those coursing over long distances to the east and draining into the Bay of Bengal. The Sharavathy, the Nethravathi and the Kali are the important westward rivers. The Krishna in the north with its major tributaries of the Thungabhadra, the Malaprabha, the Ghataprabha and the Bhima and the Cauvery in the south with its major tributaries of the Hemavathy, the Kabini, the Shimsha and the Arkavathy are the rivers flowing to the east. A watershed separates the Northern and the southern maidans into two river vallys, *viz.*, the Krishna in the north and the Cauvery in the south, the former accounting for about 60 per cent of the maidan region.

1.09. About 19.4 per cent of the geographical area of the State is covered by forests. Most of the Malnad region is under forests. Evergreen forests mark the malnad region and the narrow strip along the southern boundary of the state. sandalwood, teak, rosewood, laurelwood, cedar and bamboos are some of the economic species found in these forests. The rest of the state is covered by shrubs and forests of poor quality. Curing 1975-76, about 13.44 lakhs cubic metres of timber, 4.05 lakh tons of bamboo, 19.27 cubic meters of firewood and 1,284 tons of sandalwood were extracted from these forests. Revenues derived from forests during the same year amounted to about Rs. 29.29 crores.

1.10. The 300 Km. long western sea board provides considerable scope for development of marine fishing. During the year, fish catch was estimated at 88,400 tons of marine fish and 66,000 fresh water fish.

1.11. As per the 1972 Livestock Census, the livestock wealth consisted of 100.19 lakh cattle, 32.12 lakh buffaloes, 46.62 lakh sheep, 37.26 lakh goats, 2.61 lakhs pigs and 34,000 horses and ponies and 101.62 lakh poultry.

1.12. The State is fairly rich in mineral resources. A variety of minerals occurs in different parts of the State. Karnataka is the only gold producing state in the country. Kolar and Raichur are the gold producing districts. Some parts in Dharwar, Shimoga, Mysore and Hassan districts are found to have gold bearing deposits. Deposits of iron ore, noted for their high iron content, are fairly abundant ; estimated at about 2,000 million tones. The richest deposits occur in Bellary district. Chitradurga, Uttara Kannada, Tumkur, Chickmagalur, Shimoga and Mandya are the other districts where deposits of iron ore occur. Manganese ore occurs in Bellary, Shimoga, Chitradurga, Tumkur, Uttara Kannada and Dharwar districts, chromite, bauxite, mica, chinaclay, asbestos, feldspar are some of the other minerals available. Limestons and granite occur extensively in different parts of the State. During the year 1975, 38.60 lakh tons of iron ore (valued at Rs. 9.10 crores) 4.65 lakh tons of Manganese ore (Rs. 2.07 crores) 29,200 tons of bauxite (Rs. 0.08 crores) 13,100 tons of Chinaclay (Rs. 0.01 crore) were mined in the state. In addition 2,824 kgs. of gold (Rs. 7.84 crores) and 224 kgs. of Silver (Rs. 0.01 crore) were also produced. This apart 23.24 lakh tons of limestone valued at Rs. 2.77 crores was also exploited.

2. The people

2.01. According to the 1971 Census Count, the State had a population of 292.99 lakhs, being the 8th largest State in the country in terms of population and a density of 153 persons per Sq. Km., as compared to 173 for the country. The Southern and Western fringe districts are more densely populated.

2.02. In 1971, about 221.77 lakh persons (75.7 per cent) were residing in rural areas and 71.22 lakhs (24.3 per cent) in urban areas. The districts of Bangalore, Mysore, Shimoga, Dharwad and Belgaum are more urbanised than the rest.

2.03. There were 957 females for every thousand males in 1971 as against 955/1,000 in 1961 and 966/1,000 in 1951. In the the western coastal district of Dhakshina Kannada, females outnumbered the males, the sex ratio being 1,058/1,000 as per 1971 census.

2.04. The economy of the state is marked by excessive dependence of population on agriculture for its livelihood. As per the 1971 census, 34.7 per cent (or 101.71 lakh persons) are workers. Of the workers, 66.7 per cent (or 67.90 lakhs) persons were engaged in agriculture and allied activities. Workers in mining and quarrying numbered 52,000 (or 0.51 per cent), in manufacturing 10.39 lakhs (or 10.23 per cent) and in other tertiary sectors (construction, trade and commerce, transport and communications and services) 18.79 lakhs (or 18.47 per cent).

2.05. As per the 1971 Census Hindus constituted the major religious group, numbered 253.32 lakhs (or 86.12 per cent) of the total population followed by Muslims 31.13 lakhs (or 10.62 per cent), Christians 6.13 lakhs (or 2.09 per cent) and Jains 2.19 lakhs (or 0.71 per cent) of the total population. Scheduled Castes and tribes num bered 38.50 lakhs (or 13.14 per cent) and 2.31 lakhs (or 0.79 per cent), respectively.

2.06. Kannada, the official language of the State and one of the major languages in the country (as per the 8th schedule of the constitution of India), is spoken by the largest number of persons in the State. As per the 1971 census, 193.29 lakh persons (or 66.0 per cent) returned Kannada as their mother tongue which was followed by Telugu 23.98 lakhs (or 8.2 per cent) Marathi 11.87 lakhs (or 4.1 per cent), Tamil 9.90 lakhs (or 3.4 per cent), Hindi 5.27 lakhs (or 1.8 per cent) Malayalam 4.25 lakhs (or 1.45 per cent) and Urdu 2.64 lakhs (or 0.9 per cent). Karnataka is thus one of the most cosmopolitan of the states in India.

3. Agriculture :

3.01. Agriculture has been the mainstay of the economy. It accounted for about 50 per cent and 55 per cent of the State Domestic product during 1975-76 at current and constant prices, respectively.

3.02. Landholdings in Karnataka are predominently small in size. As per the 1971 Agricultural Census, there were 35.51 lakh holdings in the State with an area of 113.68 lakn hectares. Nearly 68 per cent of the holdings were small, below 3 hectares in extent which accounted only for about 26 per cent total area of all holdings.

3.03. Of the total geographical area of about 191.16 lakhs hectares (according to village papers), 103.60 lakh hectares (or 54.2 per cent) were sown during the year. Roughly 7.7 per cent of the net area unoer the plough was sown more than once during the year. Fallows constituted 15 per cent of the net area sown (15.67 lakh hectares).

3.04. During the year 1975-76, 72 per cent of the cropped area (or 80.51 lakh hectares) were under food crops. The major food crops were · rice, ragi, jowar, maize, bajra, wheat, gram, tur and sugarcane. Amonrg non-food crops, groundnut safflower and cotton were major crops. Karnataka stood first in terms of area under ragi. The state was one of the major states growing rice (X) jowar (III) groundnut (IV), and cotton (III); Karnataka is also well known for plantation crops of coffee (I), Cardamom (II),Pepper (II), areca and Coconut (II) ; leading the other states in the production of coffee.

Note . 1. Roman figures in brackets in para 3.04 refer to the rank of Karnataka amongst the states in India.

2. Figures in brackets in para 3.05 refer to the all-India yield rates.

3. Production figures given in this para are 'Partially revised estimates' likely to be revised further.

3.05. Yield rates of some of the major crops of the state compared favourably with the all-India rates. Yield rates of these crops during 1975-76 were (in kgs/Hectare) rice 1990, (1250), Jowar 885 (590), Maize 3160 (1170), ragi 1230 (1000), wheat 730 (1410), gram 490 (710), tur 620 (780), groundnut 690 (950), sugarcane (in tonnes) 80 (53), cotton 110 (140).

3.06[3]. Food grains production during the year amounted to an all-time high of 70.83 lakh tons, of which the share of cereals and millets was 64.58 lakh tons, the balance being accounted for by pulses. Out turn of oil seeds amounted to 7.62 lakhtons, the share ofgroundnut being 6.30 lakh tons. Output of sugarcane amounted to 9.72 lakh tons (in terms of gur) and of cotton (lint) 5.87 bales of 170 kgs. each.

3.07. Index of agricultural production (triennium ending 1969-70=100) stood at 135.5 for the state during the year that of gross cropped area at 99.5 and of crop productivety at 136.2.

3.08. Karnataka has considerable irrigational resources. According to present reckoning, some 45 per cemt of the cultivable land is irrigable During 1975-76, area irrigated constituted 13.2 per cent of the net sown area. Actually13.65 lakh hectares were irrigated during the year. The major sources of irrigation were canals, 4.88 lakh hectares (or 35.7 per cent), tanks, 4.10 lakh hectares (or 30.1 per cent) and wells 3.36 lakh hectares (or 24.6 per cent). Rice and sugarcane were the principal irrigated crops, accounting for about 52.7 per cent of the gross irrigated area. Jowar, ragi, wheat, cotton were other important irrigated crops.

4. Industry

4.01. Karnataka has been a pioneer in industtial development. But during the post independence period the state has last this place due to a variety of reasons. Prominent among which is power shortage. in the deve-

lopment of which also Karnataka has been a pioneer Yet, Karnataka is one of the leading states in the country in the matter of industrial development. The state has well developed textile, cement, sugar, paper, iron and steel, engineering, electrical and electronic industries. Some of the prestigeous Government of India undertakings are located in the state, most of them at Bangalore. They are the India Telephone Industries Ltd., Hindustan Aeronouties Ltd., Bharat Electronics Ltd., Bharat Earth Movers Ltd., Bharat Gold Mines Ltd., etc., Some of the prominent state Government undertakings are the Visveswaraiah Iron and Steel Ltd., Mysore Paper Mills Ltd., the New Government Electric Factory, Government Soap Factory, Government Silk Factory, Sandalwood Oil Factory, etc. Karnataka is also leading in Sericulture and accounts for nearly 80 percent of mulbery silk production in the country.

4.02. The State Government have been pursuing enlightened promotional policies for industrial development of the state; mainly through the promotional agencies, *viz.*, the Karnataka State Finance Corporation, Karnataka State Industrial Investment and Development Corporation, Karnataka Small Industries Development Corporation, Karnataka Industrial Areas Development Board, Karnataka Industrial Co-operative Bank, etc., and the Khadi and Village Industries Board. In addition the Government of India organisations, *viz.*, the Small Industries Service Institue, the Khadi and Village Industries Commission have also been contributing considerably.

4.03. At the end of 1975, 4881 factories were registered under the Factories Act which has an average daily employment of 3.45 lakhs. Production of some of the major industries during the year was as follows: (all in tonnes) Pig iron-1,13,200, furnished steel-87,500, steel ingots-1,27,300 ferro alloys-22,600, cement 16,75,500, Sugar 3,03,700, paper 89,900 and Vanaspathi 3,800.

4.04. Karnataka is also known for many rural cottage industries and handicrafts; of which handloom, agarbathi making, sandalwood and ivory carving, lacquerware, bidriware, inlaywork and stone and bronze sculpture are worth mentioning.

5. Infrastructure

5.01. *Power (Electricity).*—As already mentioned, Karnataka has been the pioneer in the development of electricity. The first Hydro-electric project in India was commissioned at Shivasamudram in the state. The entire electricity generated in the state is from Hydro-electric projects. Installed capacity of these projects, as at the end of the year, was 967 Mws., as against the connected load of 2548 Mws. Some 5400 million units of electricity were generated as against consumption of 4396 million units. Consumers during the year numbered 19.35 lakhs, a majority of whom (about 62 per cent)were domestic consumers. However the major part of the electricity consumed in the state was accounted for by the industries (about 75.6 per cent). At the end of the year, 17,494 villages and towns (or 64.6 per cent of the total) were electrified. Similarly 2.22 lakh irrigation pumpsets were energised.

5.02. *Transport and Communications.*—At the end of the year, the state had 2,806 Kms., of railways including 546 Kms., of broad guage. The state had 89,500 Kms., net work of roads at the end of the year of which 61,5600Kms. were maintained by the State Public Works Department. About 60% of the roads were surfaced roads, mainly black topped and water bound macadam. Of the PWD Roads, 1968 ms. were national highways, 7554 Kms. state highways, 12,980 Kms. major district roads and the rest consisted of other district and village roads.

At the end of the year 2.25 lakh vehicles of all descriptions were registered in the state, of which more than 47% per cent constituted motor cycles, 18 per cent

motor cars and 14 per cent goods vehicles, Bangalore district alone accounted for about 44 per cent of all vehicles registered in the state.

5.03. *Banking.*—Karnataka is one of the advanced states in the country in the matter of banking. Two of the nationalised commercial banks, *viz.*, Canara Bank and Syndicate Bank, are incorporated in the state, in addition to the State Bank of Mysore, a subsidiary of the State Bank of India. At the end of 1975 1846 branches of Commercial banks were functioning in the state, of which about 42 per cent were located in rural areas. These banks had mobilised, during that year, deposits amounting to Rs. 670.88 crores and advances of Rs. 670.95 crores. Advances to agriculture amounted to Rs. 113.77 crores.

5.04 *Joint Stock Companies.*—205 joint stock companies were registered during the year, 12 went into liquidation and at the end of the year 18, 22 joint stock companies, including 359 public limited companies, were functioning in the State. The companies newly registered had an authorised capital of Rs. 24.46 crores and those functioning at the end of the year Rs. 139.41 crores.

5.05 *Industrial Finance (term—finance).*—During the year, the Karnataka State Financial Corporation sanctioned 242 applications involving an amount of Rs. 9.66 crores by was of term loans, etc., for establishment expansion of industries in the state. The Karnataka State Industrial Investment and Development Corporation sanctioned 16 applications involving Rs. 122.77 lakhs. The outstanding credit by the two agencies amounted to Rs. 27.35 crores and Rs. 2.56 crores respectively.

5.06 *Co-operation.* At the end of the year 1975-76 (ending June) 22,713 societies of all categories were functioning with a combined membership of 59.45 lakhs. Of the societies, Primary Agricultural Credit societies

numbered 8,276 with a membersfiip of 25.75 lakfis. There were 176 Primary Land Development Bank. The Primary Agricultural Are it Societies advanced an amount of Rs. 80.05 crores by way of short term and medium loans during the year and recoveries amounted to Rs. 64.79 crores. The 176 Primary Land Development-Banks advanced a sum of Rs. 21.02 crores by way of long term loans during the year.

5.07 *Agricultural marketing.*—The sale of all major/principal agricultural produce is regulated in the State. The notified commodities numbering about 40 (which vary from taluka to taluka) are to be sold through the regulated markets established under the relevant Act. There were 236 such regulated markets, including sub markets functioning during the year. The total turnover in these markets was valued at about Rs. 419.10 crores during the year. Major commodities, in terms of value, transacted in these markets were paddy (and rice,) Jowar, Ragi, groundnut, Cotton, Jaggery, Coconut and Copra, Chillies, Onion, Potatos, Arecanut and other Oil seeds etc.

6. Labour and Employment

6.01 *Employment.*—Employment in the organised sector stood at 9.7 lakhs (as per EMI surveys) at the end of March 1976, of which 68.6 per cent was accounted for by the public sector. Again, industrial employment accounted for nearly 30 per cent of the total employment in the organised sector. Employment in registered factories was about 3.45 lakhs, inmines 25,900 in plantions 54,000 and in shops and establishment 2,42,0..

6.02. *Labour.*—As at the end of 1975, 960 trade unions were registered in the State. Of these, 681 reporting trade unions had a membership of 3,70,000, about 3,19,000 being men members and 51,000 being women members. These unions had an income of Rs. 63.41 lakhs as against the expenditure of Rs. 37.03 lakhs during the year. Industrial Labour absenteeism during the

year was 13.6 per cent and plantation labour absenteeism 18.2 per cent. By and large industrial peace was better during the year as compared to the previous year. There were 13 strikes involving 8,100 workers leading to the loss of 59,200 mandays during the year as compared to the corresponding figures of 39 strikes, 18,600 workers and 63,200 mandays during the previous year. Lock-outs were also fewer in number as compared to those of previous year, workers involved and mandays lost however, being higher. There were 35 closures affecting 5,200 workers. As compared to 54 closures affecting 7,100 workers during the previous year.

6.03. *Emlpoyment Exchanges.*—29 Employment exchanges excluding three university employment exchanges were functioning in the State. Employment seekers registering with these institutions during the year numbered 2.07 lakhs. The exchanges were able to secure employment for about 13,400 persons. At the end of the year 3.70 lakh persons were still on the live registers of the employment exchanges.

7. Social Services

7.01. *Education and Literacy.*—As per the 1971 Census, the literacy rate was 31.52 per cent for Karnataka as compared 29.45 for the country. The districts of Kodagu, Dakshina Kannada, Bangalore, Uttara Kannada, Dharwad, Shimoga, and Chikmagalur are above the State average. The districts of Gulbarga (18.7 percent), Bidar and Raichur (20.2 percent each) and Mandya (22.5 percent) were the most backward districts from the point of view of literary.

Five universities (including the Indian Institute of science) are functioning in the state with 407 affiliated colleges/institutions. The State is well developed in the matter of techincal education. 7 Medical colleges, 16 Engineering colleges, two Agricultural, one Agricultural, one Agricultural engineering, one Veterinary and one Fisfieries college are functioning in the state. In

the sphere of school education also, the state has registered good progress. At tfie end of 1975-76, 36,703 recognised institutions were functioning of whicfi 34,377 were primary (including nursery) schools and 2,326 were high scnools. In addition 334 schools for professional and special education were functioning. Enrolment of primary scfiools totalled about 44.37 lakhs. Enrolment in high sficols amountd to 5.63 lakbs.

7.02. *Hea.lth and Family Welfare.*—At the end of 1975, 1, 131 hospital and dispensaries, with 30,038 beds were functioning in the state. In addition, 266 primary Health Centres, 182 Primary Health Units and 371 family Welfare centres were functioning.

8. Overall

8.01. *Finances of the State.*—The State witnessed a surplus of Rs. 85.54 crores on its Revenue Account. According to the accounts for the year, the revenue receipts amounted to Rs. 514.12 crores as against the expenditure (revenue account) of Rs. 428.58 crores. Expenditure on the capital account amounted to Rs. 100.63 crores resulting in an overall deficit of Rs. 15.09 crores.

Of the total revenue of Rs. 514.12 crores, the share of tax revenue was 63.0 percent about three-fourths of which was from state tax revenues the remaining one-fourth being share in central taxes. Of the expenditure on revenue account, 70 percent constituted development expenditure.

Of the tax revenue of Rs. 323.95 crores during the year, indirect taxes accounted for 81.3 percent, the most important of which were sales tax, state excise duties and union excise duties and additional duties (states share). Of the non-tax revenues, earnings from departmental undertakings (32.0 percent) interests (20.4 percent) and grants-in-aid from the central Government (18.1 percent) were tne major contributions.

Of the expenditure; economic development-which accounted for 46.6 percent of development expenditure irrigation (major and minor) agriculture, forest industries and roads accounted for the lion's share.

At the end of the year 1975-76, outstanding public debt amounted to Rs. 650.89 crores as against Rs. 609.25 crores a year ago.

8.02. *Annual Plan.*—The annual Plan outlay for the year 1975-7 was Rs. 139.00 crores as against which the expenditure was Rs. 178.32crores. Irrigation and Power together accounted for 47.5 percent of the total outlay and 45.5 percent of the expenditure. Agriculture and social and community services accounted, respectively, for 15.5 percent and 22.3 percent of outlay and 14.0 percent and 17.5 percent of expenditure.

8.03. *State Income.*—The State income of Karnataka was estimated at Rs. 3,225.40 crores at current prices for the year 1975-76 giving rise to a percapita income of about Rs. 1,004.61 as compared to the corresponding figures of Rs. 61,644.00 crores and Rs. 1,020.6 respectively for the country.

Contribution of the primary sector (including agriculture and alled) to state income during the year was Rs. 1702.63 crore (52.8 percent). Of the secondary sector manufacturing, construction, electricity, gas and water supply) contributed Rs. 647.78 crores (20.1 percent) and other territory sectors (transport, storage trade, services etc.) Rs. 874.99 crores (27.1 percent).

8.04. *Prices.*—(i) The average monthly index of wholesale prices of agricultural commodities in Karnataka worked out to 476.10 (1952-53=100) during the year 1975. Rice, ragi, jowar, Bajra, horsegram, blackgram, gur, chillies, cardamom, pepper, Potatos, Onions, arecanut and coffee, recorded substantial increases over the year. Wheat, gram, tur, all oilseeds, cotton and coconut recorded declines in their prices during the year.

(ii) Consumer price Indices for working class during 1975 registered upward trends in all the 10 centres in the state. In Bangalore, the index worked out to 338£ (monthly average) as compared to 305 for the previous year; an increase of nearly 11 percent. Similar upward trends were noticed in all the other centres. The rise in the indices for the food group, was more or less of the same order in all the centres except Mangalore in which there was a slight fall.

(iii) The consumer price index for urban non-manual emloyees (base 1960—100) also registered upward trends in all the four centres in the state. For Bangalore centre, the monthly average for 1975 worked out to 285 as compared to 262 for the previous year, a jump of, nearly 8.8 percent.

(iv) The consumer price index for agricultural labourer (base 1960—61=100) for Karnataka also rose sharply from 310 in 1974 to 352 in 1975. The rise in the 'food group' being, from 347 to 394 over the year.

9. General Administration

9.01. *Administrative Division.*—For administrative purposes, the nineteen districts of the State have been grouped into four Divisions, *viz.*, (*a*) Bangalore Division consisting of (1) Bangalore, (2) Chitradurga, (3) Kolar, (4) Shimoga and (5) Tumkur Districts. (*b*) Mysore Division consisting of (1) Mysore, (2) Mandya, (3) Hassan, (4) Chikmagalur, (5) coorg and (6) South Kanada Districts. (*c*) Belgaum Division consisti g of (1) Belgaum, (2) Dharewad, (3) Bijapur and (4) North Kanada Districts and (*d*) Gulbarga Division consisting of (1) Bellary (2) Gulbarga, (3) Raichur and (*f*4) Bidar Districts. The administration is carried on by the Governor assisted

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For Bangalore and all other centres in the state the base year is 1960—100); however for Mangalore the base year is 1958-59 —100).

by a Council of Ministers which functions on the basis of Joint responsibility.

There are two houses of Legislature *viz.*, the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council. The Secretariat and the State Legislature are located in the " Vidhana Soudha " at Bangalore. Most of the heads of departments and their offices are also located at Bangalore.

9.02. The city of Bangalore is the State Capital. Bangalore has a salubrious climate, well laid out parks with flourishing educational and other institutions. The city is 3,000 feet above sea level. Due to the rapid growth of the city new extensions are being laid out by the City Improvement Trust Board£ and these extensions, as and when ready, are being included in to the limits of Bangalore City Corporation. Apart from this large industries in the Public Sector are coming alround the periphery of Bangalore. The city, as all others in the Country, is facing many problems associated with rapid growth/urbanisation.

Governor of Karnataka

Shri Mohanlal Sukhadia continued to be the Governor of Karnataka up to 10th January 1976 and was succeded, in the office by Shri Uma Shankar Dikshit. Both the, Governors fulfilled several important engagements during the year.

Visit of important persons

A good number of! very important persons ' visited the state during the year under report, Names of visiting dignitaries and period/date of their visits are as given below :

£ Now, Bangalore Development Authority

No.	Name of the dignitary	Period	
		From	To
1	2	3	4
1.	Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha, Union Minister of State for Defence production.	12-4-1975	14-4-1975
2.	Prof. S. Nurul Hasan, Union Minister of Education.	13-4-1975	13-4-1975
3.	The Consul General of USSR in Madras.	14-4-1975	14-4-1975
4.	Shri B. D. Jatti, Vice-President of India.	18-4-1975	21-4-1975
5.	Smt. Narayani Devi Varma M.P.	23-4-1975	25-4-1975
6.	Shri K. K. Shah, Governor of Tamil Nadu.	24-4-1975	27-4-1975
7.	Shri Annasahab P Shindhe, Union Minister of State for Agriculture and Irrigation.	3-5-1975	3-5-1975
8.	Shri Justice P. B. Gajendragadkar, Chairman, Law Commission.	4-5-1975	5-5-1975
9.	Shri S. K. Banerji, Lt. Governor of Goa Diu and Daman.	9-5-1975	11-5-1975
10.	Shri Raj Bahadur, Union Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation.	12-5-1975	12-5-1975
11.	Shri S. Obul Reddy, Governor of Andhra Pradesh.	13-5-1975	21-5-1975

1	2	3	4
12.	Smt. Sushila Rohatgi, Union Deputy Minister of Finance.	16-5-1975	19-5-1975
13.	Shri Jagjivan Ram, Union Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation.	19-5-1975	20-5-1975
14.	Shri Chandrajit Yadav, Union Minister of State for Steel and Mines.	24-5-1975	26-5-1975
15.	Shri T. A. Pai, Union Minister of Industries and Civil supplies.	24-5-1975 28-5-1975	25-5-1975 30-5-1975
16.	Shri P. N. Haskar, Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission.	28-5-1975 6-6-1975	31-5-1975 8-6-1975
17.	Shri Shankar Dayal Sharma, Union Minister, Communications.	7-6-1975	8-6-1975
18.	Shri K. K. Shah, Governor of Tamil Nadu.	15-6-1975	15-6-1975
19.	Mr. A. C. Hall, British Deputy High Commissioner in South India.	17-6 1975	17 6 1975
20.	Justice A. N. Ray, Chief Justice of India.	23-6-1975	2-7-1975
21.	Shri K. K. Shah, Governor of Tamil Nadu.	11-7-1975	11-7-1975
22.	Shri T. A. Pai, Union Minister of Industries and Civil Supplies.	12-7-1975 13-7-1975	13-7-1975 14-7-1975
23.	Shri B. D. Jatti, Vice-President of India.	12-7-1975 14-7-1975	14-7-1975 14-7-1975

1	2	3	4
24.	H. E. Mr. Arthur Chung, President of the Republic of Guyana and Madame Chung.	22-7-1975	23-7-1975
25.	Shri Arjun Singh, Minister of education Madhya Pradesh.	18-81975	20-8-1975
26.	Shri T. A. Pai, Union Minister of Heavy Industries.	25-8-1975	25-8 1975
27.	Admiral S. N. Kohli, PVSM Chief of the Naval staff.	27-8-1975	28-8-1975
28.	Sardar Swaran Singh, Union Minister of Defence.	6-8-1975	7-8-1975
29.	Shri T. A. Pai, Union Minister of Industries and Civil Supplies.	15-9 1975 19-9-1975 4-9-1975	15-9-1975 20-9-1975 5-9-1975
30.	Mr. I. R. Mayabee, High Commissioner of Canada.	17-9-1975	17-9-1975
31.	Shri Khet Singh Rathore, Minister of Education, Rajasthan	5-9-1975	6-9-1975
32.	Shri Chhedilal, Lt. Governor of Pondichery.	7-9-1975	9-9-1975
33.	Shri T. A. Pai, Union Minister of Industries and Civil Supplies.	2-10-1975	4-10-1975
34.	Shri S. Obul Reddy, Governor of Anphra Pradesh, Shri P. Narasa Reddy, Revenue Minister of Andhra Pradesh.	5-10-1975	6-10-1975

1	2	3	4
35.	Shri Jagannath Pahadia, Union Deputy Minister of Communications.	14-10-1975	16-10-1975
36.	Dr. A. R. Kidwai, Chairman, Union Public Service Commission.	17-10-1975	19-10-1975
37.	Shri K. K. Shah, Governor of Tamil Nadu.	23-10-1975	25-10-1975
38.	Dr. & Mrs. Peter Allinger; President International Audio visual, Canada.	26-10-1975	26-10-1975
39.	Counsul for the Republic of Indonesia, Bombay.	3-11-1975	3-11-1975
40.	Mr. D. Venglaff, Consul General in Madras, Federal Republic of Germany.	6-11-1975	6-11-1975
41.	Dr. Thomas Gnanamurthy, President and other member sof the Gideons International in India.	6-11-1975	6-11-1975
42.	Smt. Sushila Rohatgi, Union Deputy Minister of Finance.	6-11-1975	6-11-1975
43.	Shri C. Subramaniam, Union Minister of Finance.	8-11-1975	9-11-1975
44.	Shri Justice P. N. Bhagwati, Judge Supreme Court of India.	8-11-1975	9-11-1975
45.	Shri Chandrajit Jadav, Union Minister of Steel and Mines.	18-11-1975	19-11-1975

1	2	3	4
46.	Rev. John V. Mc. Veigh. Deputy Director of Catholic Relief Service.	18-11-1975	18-11-1975
47.	H. E. Dr. Alfonsgoppal, Chief Minister of Bavaria and Madame Goppal.	19-11-1975	19-11-1975
48.	Shri S. B. Chavan, Chief Minister of Maharashtra.	20-11-1975 21-11-1975	20-11-1975 21-11-1975
49.	Shri K. Brahmananda Reddy, Union Home Minister.	20-11-1975	20-11-1975
50.	H. E. Dr. Wolfgang, Scnallenberg, Ambassador of Austria.	20-11-1975	20-11-1975
51.	Shri T. A. Pai, Union Union Minister of Industries anp Civil Supplies.	22-11-1975	25-11-1975
52.	Shri Annasaheb P. Shinde, Union Minister of State for Agriculture and Irrigation.	24-11-1975	25-11-1975
53.	Gen. K. M. Cariappa (Retd.)	25-11-1975	25-11-1975
54.	Mr. James T. Doty, President People to People International.	27-11-1975	27-11-1975
55.	Shri P. C. Sethi, Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh.	6-12-1975	6-12-1975
56.	Dr. Y. S. Parmar, Chief Minister of Himachal Pradesh.	7-12-1975	10-12-1975

57.	Rt. Hon. Silkin, Cabinet Minister for Planning and Local Govt. England.	21-12-1975	24-82-1975
58.	H. E. Mr. Jean Charles Salmon, Ambassador of Belgaum.	27-1 -1975	27-12-1975
59.	Shri B. D. Jatti, Vice-President of India.	4-1-1976	4-1-1976
60.	Shri K. K. Shah, Governor of Tamil Nadu.	6-1-1976	7-1-1976
61.	Miss Jennie Lee M. P. from U.K.	15-1-1976	18-1-1976
62.	Shri A. C. Hall, British Deputy High Commissioner.	16-1-1976	16-1-1976
63.	H. E. Mr. walimer K. Nyerere President of United Republic of Tanzania.	18-1-1976	19-1-1976
64.	Dr. J. Markus Commercial Counsellor and Mr. Gy. Czigany, Trade Commissioner of the Hungarian People's Republic.	20-1-1976	20-1-1976
65.	Shri T. A. Pai, Unio Minister of Industries anp Civil Supplies.	23-1-1976	24-1-1976
66.	Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma, Union Minister of Communications.	31-1-1976	31-1-1976
67.	Shri T. A. Pai, Union Minister of Industries and Civil Supplies.	31-1-1976	31-1-1976

1	2	3	4
68.	Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha, Union Minister of Supply and Rehabilitation.	7-2-1976	8-2-1976
69.	Smt. Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister of India and Shri K. C. Pant, Union Minister of Energy.	12-2-1976	13-2-1976
70.	Shri K. P. Malaviya, Union Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals.	13-2-1976	14-2-1976
71.	Shri T. A. Pai, Union Minister of Industries and Civil Supplies.	14-2-1976	14-2-1976
72.	HE Mr. A. C. Chulkulima, High Commissioner of Zambia.	14-2-1976	14-2-1976
73.	Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma, Union Minister of Communications.	15-2-1976	15-2-1976
74.	Shri B. D. Jatti, Vice President of India.	16-2-1976	18-2-1976
75.	HE Mr. Joe Appiah, Roving Ambassador of Government of Ghana.	16-2-1976	18-2-1976
76.	Rt. Hon'ble Harold Macmillan Former, Prime Minister of Britan.	24-2-1976	24-2-1976
77.	Shri T. A. Pai, Union Minister of Industry and Civil Supplies.	27-2-1976	29-2-1976

78.	Shri Mohanalal Sukhadia, Governor of Andhra Pradesh.	5-3-1976	6-3-1976
79.	Shri Om. Mehta, Union Minister of Home, Personnel and Parliamentary Affairs.	14-3-1976	14-3-1976
80.	Shri B. B. Lal, Governor of Sikkim.	25-3-1976	27-3-1976
81.	Shri Jagjivan Ram, Union Minister of Agriculture.	27-3-1976	28-3-1976
82.	Shri Mohammed Noer, Ex Governor of East Java. r	27-3-1976	27-3-1976

CHAPTER II

LEGISLATION

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CHAPTER II

LEGISLATION

2.1 Acts passed by the Legislature

During the year 1975, a total of 39 Acts were passed by the State legislature of which 17 were substantial Acts and 22 were amending Acts.

The Acts passed by the State legislature were as follows.—

1. *The Karnataka Industrial Establishments (National and Festival Holidays) (Amendment) Act* 1975.—(Act No. 1 of 1975) An Act to amend the principal Act 1963 (Act 24 of 1963). Sections 3, 5 and 9A of the in original Act were amended making certain charges is the list of holidays, payment of wages for the said holiday and taking cognisance of offences under the Act. The Act received the assent of the Governor on 13th January 1975.

2. *The Karnataka Agricultural Credit Operations and Miscellaneous Provision Act* 1974 (*Act No.* 2 *of* 1975—.—An act to make provisions to faciltate flow of credit for purposes of agricultural production and development through credit agencies, it received the assent of the Governor on 13th February 1975.

3. *The Karnataka Legislature Salaries (Amendment) Act* 1975 (*Act No.* 3 *of* 1975.—An Act to amend the principal Act, 1956. (Act 2 of 1957) Sections 3, 8, 9, 12 and 13 were amended and new Sections 10B, 10C, and 10D were added. Certain provisions for providing residential accomadation, motor car and payment charges for the upkeep/maintenance of these to the chairman, Deputy Chairman of the Legislative council and Speaker, Deputy

Speaker of the legislative assembly were made in the amending Act. It received the assent of the Governor on the 13th March 1975.

4. *The Karnataka Civil Services, (Revision of Pay of certain Categories of posts) Act,* 1975(*Act No.* 4 *of* 1975).—An act to revise the scale of pay of certain categories of posts in the department of Industries and Commerce of the State Government. In the case of the holders of the post of Shop Assistant (Common facility Centre) for heat treatment (Mochine operator, Fitter, Electrician-cum-Machine operator, Welper-cum-heat treatment operator), the Act prescribed the pay scale of Rs. 175–450 for diploma holders and Rs. 120–240 for non-diploma holders. It received the assent of the Governor on 15th March 1975.

5. *The Karnataka Sales Tax (Amendment) Act* 1975 (*Act No.* 5 of 1975).—An act to amend the principal Act of 195 (Act No. 25 of 1957). The amenping Act inserted the new Chapter VI-A, prepigating for levy of tax on purchase of sugarcane by Khanpasara, Jaggery anpsugar manufactures. It received the assent of the Governor on 16th March 1975.

6. *The Karnataka Village Panchayats (Postponemen. of Elections) Act,* 1975 (*Act. No.* 6 *of* 1975.—An Act to provide for postponement upto 31st December 1975, of elections to the Panchayats in the State and to extend the terms of office of the then existing members, administrator/administrative committee upto the said date It received the assent of the Governor on 16th March 1975.

7. *The Mysore University (Extension of term of Office of the Members of the Authorities) Act.* 1975 (*Act No.* 7 *of* 1975).—An Act to provide for extension of term of office of the members of the Senate, the Syndicate, the Faculties, the Committee of Finance and the Board of studies of the University of Mysore till reconstitution

of the above authorities in accordance with the provisions of the Mysore University Act 1956 (Mysore Act No. 23 of 1956). It received the assent of the Governor on 19th March 1975.

8. *The Karnataka Appropriation Act* 1975 (*Act No.* 8 *of* 1975).—An Act to authorise payent and appropriation of further sums not exceeding Rs. 4[illegible],16,56,000 from and out of the consolidated funds of the State for the services of the financial year 1974-75. It receive the assent of the Governor on 22n March 1975.

9. *The Karnataka Civil Services (Classification of andScale of pay of non-graduate Junior Engineers of Public Works Department) Act* 1975 (*Act No.* 9 *of* 1975).—An Act to provide the classification and scales of pay admissible to non-grapuate Junior Engineers of the Public Works Department of the State of Karnataka, as seperate anp pistrict from the Category of Grapuate Junior Engineers. It received the assent of the Governor on 22np March 1975.

10. *The Karnataka Private Educational Institutions (Discipline and Control) Act* 1975 (*Act No.* 10 *of* 1975).—An Act to provipe for better discipline in and control over the private educational institutions in the state which are recognised by the State Government. The Act (1) prescribes apoption by all private educational institutions of rules to be framed by Government in respect of matters relating to code of conduct and conditions of service of employees, (ii) regulates termination of service of anp procepure for imposition of penalities on the employees of private educational institution and (iii) Constitution of Educational Appelate Tribunal, etc. It received the assent of the Governor on 24th March 1975.

11. *The Karnataka Appropriate (No.* 2) *Act* 1975 (*Act No.* 11 *of* 1975).—An Act to authorise payment and appropriation of sums not exceeding Rs. 8,33,92,67,000

from and out of the consolidated funp of the State for the services of the financial year 1975-76. It received the assent of the Governor on 31st March 1975.

12. *The Karnataka Stamp (Amendmen.) Act* 1975 (*Act No.* 12 *of* 1975).—An Act to amend certain provision of the Principal Act of 1957 (Act No.34 of 1957).Sectiono 26,28, 68, 70 and theschedule to theprincipal Act were amended, section 29 substituted and new section 45A, regarding determination of the correct market value of the property registered.etc.. was introduced Itireceinve the assent of the Governor on the 22np April 1975.

13. *The Karna.aka Compu sory Primary Education (Amendment) Act* 197 (*Ac.* 13 *of* 1975).—An Act to amend the Principal Act 1961 (Act 9 of 1961). A new section *viz.*, section 17-A, empowering the local authority to retain 10 per cent of the education cess collected by it as cost of collection, was introduced. It received the assent of the Governor on 29th April 1975.

14. *The Karnataka Motor Vehic es Texation (Amendment) Act* 1975 (*Act No.* 14 *of* 1975).—An Act to amend the Principal Act, 1957 (Act 35 of 1957). The amending Act introduced new section 3-A providing for levy of surcharge on Motor Vehicles Tax (levied under section 3) and new section 17-A constituting the Karnatka Roads and Bridges Fund from out of the proceeds of the said surcharge and regulating the expenditure from the fund. It received the assent of the Governor on 2np May 1975.

15. *The Karnataka Motor Vehicles (Taxation on passengers and Goods) (Amendmen.) Ac.* 1975 (*Ac. No.* 15 *of* 1975).—An Act to amend the principal Act 1961 (Act 10 of 1961). The amending Act introduced new sections 3A providing for levy of surcharge on passenger and Goops Tax (levied under section 3) and section 3-B providing for transfer of the proceeds of the surcharge to the Karnataka Roads and Bridges Fund. It received the assent of the Governor on 2nd May 1975.

16. *The Karnataka Sales Tax (Second Amendment) Act* 1975 (*Act No.* 16 *of* 1975).—An Act to further amend the principal Act of 1957 (Act 25 of 1957). A new section *viz.*, section 6-B, proviping for levy of additional tax on sales tax in respect of pealers with a turnover of ten lakhs or more a year, was introduced and section 5, 18, 19-A, 29 and the schepule to the principal Act were suitably amended. It received the assent of the Governor on 5th May 1975.

17. *The Karnataka weights and Measures (Enforcement) (Amendment) Act* 1975 (*Act No.* 17 *of* 1975).—An Act to amend the principal Act 1958 (Act 2 of 1959) sections 15, 20 and 37 of the principal Act were amended making certain changes in the enforcing and appelate authorities empowered under the principal Act. It received the assent of the Governor on 3rd May 1975.

18. *The Karnataka Police (Amendment) Ac.* 1975 (*Act* 19 *of* 197). An Act to amend the principal Act 1963 (Act 4 of 1964) Section 2, 3, 31, 65, 75, 81, 87, 92, 127 and 14 of the principal Act were amended and section 56 substituted by a new sectio. Received the assent of the Governor on 3rd May 1975.

19. *The Karna.aka Seed Farms Act,* 1975 (*Act No.* 19 *of* 197).—An Act to provide for the establishment of seed farms for production of high quality seeds for horticultural purpose in the state of Karnataka, to control cultivation of inferior crops near such farms and to provide for matters connected therewith. It received the assent of the Governor on 3rd May 1975.

20. *The Karnataka Societies Registration (Amendment Act,* 1975 (*Ac. No.* 20 *of* 1975).—An Act to amend the principal Act, 1960 (Act 17 of 1960). Sections 2, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 24 of the principal Act were amended, making certain changes in the 'fees' leviable under the Act. It received the assent of the Governor on 3rd May 1975.

21. *The Karnakata Prevention of Animal Sacrifices (Amendment) Act*, 1975 (*Act. No.* 21 *of* 1975).—An amendment to the Principal Act, 1959 (Act 3 of 1960). The preamble and sections 2, 5 and 6 of the principal Act were amended and section 3 substituted by a new section 3. It received the assent of the Governor an 5th May 1975.

22. *The Karnataka Appropriation* (*No.* 3) *Act*, 1975 (*Act. No.* 22 *of* 1975).—An Act authorising the approd priation of about Rs. 10.68 crores out of the consolidated fund of the state to meet the amount spent on certain services during the financial year 1969-70 in excess of the amounts granted for those services anp for that year. It received the assent of the Governor on the 9th May 1975.

23. *The Karnataka Government Parks (Preservation) Act*, 1975 (*Act No.* 23 *of* 1975).—An Act to make provision to ensure the preservation and proper maintenance of Government parks in the state of Karnataka ; it received the assent of Governor on 9th May 1975.

24. *The Karnataka agricultural produce marketing (Regulation) Amendment. Act.* 1975 (*Ac. No.* 24 *of* 1975).—An Act to amend the principal Act, 1966 (Act 27 of 1966). Section 65 of the principal Act was substituted by a new section 65, providing for levy of market fee on agricultural produce bought and sold in regulated markets and for crediting the market fee so collected to the Karnataka Roads and Bridges. Fund constituted under the Karnataka Motor Vehicles Taxation Act 1957. It received the assent of the Governor on 19th May 1975.

25. *The Motor Vehicles (Mysore Amendment.) Act.* 1973 (*Act. No.* 25 *of* 1975).—An Act to amend the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 (Contral Act 4 of 1939). Sections 44, 45 and 60 were amended and the new section 114-A, relating to compounding of affences under the Act, was intrduced. It received the assent of the Governor on the 12th January 1974.

26. *The Karnataka Prevention of Cow slaughter and cattle preservation (Amendment) Act*, 1975 (*Act. No.* 26 *of* 1975).—An Act to amend the principal Act, 1964 (Act 35 of 1964). Section 16 of the Principal Acts, relating to certifying of animals suffering from incurable disease or injury, was amended. It received the assent of the Governor on 24th May 1975.

27. *The Karnataka prohibition of beggary Act*, 1975 (*Act No.* 27 *of* 1975).—An Act to prohibit persons from resorting to begging and to provide for the detention, training and employment of beggars, for the custody trial and punishment of beggers offenders and for relief and rehabilited of such persons in the state of Karnataka. It received the assent of the Governor on 6th June 1975.

28. *The Registration (Karnataka Amendment.) Act*, 1975, An act to amend the Registration Act 1908 (Central Act 16 of 1908). A new section *viz.*, Section 80-A, providing for increased fhe of registrartion payable consequent to refixation under section 45-A of the market value of a property was introduced by the amending Act. It received the assent of the Governor on 18th July 1975.

29. *The Criminal law and identification of prisoners (Karnataka Extention and Amendment) Act*, 1975 (*Act No.* 29 *of* 1975).—An Act to provide for extension of the Criminal law Amendment Act, 1932 and the Identification of Prisoners Act, 1920 to the whole of the State of Karnataka and further to amend them in their application to the state of Karnataka. It received the assent of the Governor on 4th August 1975.

30. *The Karnataka Sales Tax (Third Amendment) Act*, 1975 (*Act No.* 30 *of* 1975).—An Act to amend the Principal Act, 1957 (Act 25 of 1957). The Fourth Schedule to the Principal Act was amended to provide for certain increases in sales tax rates. It received the assent of the Governor on 12th August 1975.

31. *The Karnataka Ren tControl (Amendment) Act,* 1975 (*Act No.* 31 *of* 1975).—An Act to amend the principal Act 1961 (Act 22 of 1961) Sections 3, 29, 48, 49, 50 and 59, relating to "appeals" were amended and certain procedures relating to disposals of pending proceeding laid own. The Act received the assent of the Governor on 12th August 1975.

32. *The Karnataka Appropriation (No. 4) Act,* 1975 (*Act No.* 32 *of* 1975).—An Act to authorise Payment and appropriation of about Rs. 35.26 crores from and out of the consolidated fund of the state for the services of the financial year 1975–76.

33. *The Karnataka Land Revenue (Amendment) Act,* 1975 (*Act. No.* 33 *of* 1975).—An Act to amend the Principal Act, 1964, (Act 12 of 1064). Sections 18, 49, 50 and 56 of the principal Act were amended, the amendments made being of procedural nature. It received the assent of the Governor on the August 1975.

34. *The Karnataka Municipalities (Postponement of elections) Act,* 1975 (*Act No.* 34 *of* 1975).—An Act to provide for the postponement of elections to the Municipal Councils in Karnataka, during the continuance of the operation of proclamation of the emergency issued by the president of India on 26th June 1975. The Act received the assent of the Governor on 12th August 1975.

35. *The Karnataka (Determination of the Rteirement of certain teachers) Ac.,* 1975 (*Ac. No.* 35 *of* 1975).—An Act to reduce the retirement age of certain category of teachers from 58 years to 55 years, with effect from certain petes specified there in it received the assent of the Governor on 12th August 1975.

36. *The Karnataka Vacant Lands in Urban areas (Prohibition of Alienation) Act* 1975.—An Act to prohibit the alienation of certain vacant lands in urban areas in the state of Karnataka. It received the assent of the Governor on 6th September 1975.

37. *The Industrial Employment (Standing orders) (Karnataka Amendment) Act*, 1975 (*Karnataka Act No.* 37 *of* 1975).—An Act to amend the Industrial Employment (Standing orders) Act, 1946 (Central Act 20 of 1946) in its application to the state of Karnataka. Section 1 of the principal Act was amended. It received the assent of the Governor on 6th September 1975.

38. *The Karnataka Debit Relief Act*, 1975 (*Act No.* 38 *of* 1975).—An Act to provide relief from indebtedness to small farms, landless agricultural labourers and other weaker sections of the people in the state of Karnataka. It received the assent of the Governor on 20th September 1975.

39. *The Karnataka Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Act* 1975 (*Act No.* 39 *of* 1975).—An Act to amend the principal Act, 1959 (Act 11 of 1959). Eighteen sections of the principal act were amended and 13 new sections introduced, providing for various matters. It received the assent of the President of India on 20th September 1975.

2.2. Ordinance issued by the Governor

During the year 1975, the Governor of Karnataka promulgated 34 ordinances on various matters, pending passing of the concerned Acts by the legislature. They were :

(1) The Karnataka Village Panchayats (Postponment of Elections) Ordinance, 1975 (replaced by Act No. 6 of 1975).

(2) The Karnataka (Determination of the retirement age of certain teachers) Ordinance, 1975 (replaced by Act No. 35 of 1975).

(3) The Karnataka Rent Control (Amendment) Ordinance, 1975 (Replaced by Act 31 of 1975).

(4) The Karnataka Vacant lands in urban areas (prohibition of Alienation) ordinance, 1975 (Replaced by Act No. 36 of 1975).

(5) The Karnataka Vacant lands in urban areas (Prohibition of Alienation) Amendment Ordinance, 1975 (Replaced by Act 36 of 1975).

(6) The Karnataka Sales Tax (Third Amendment) Ordinance 1975 (Replaced by Act No. 30 of 1975).

(7) The Karnataka Land Revenue (Amendment) 1975 (Replaced by Act No. 33 of 1975).

(8) The Karnataka Municipalities (Postponement of Elections) Ordinance, 1975 (Replaced by Act No. 34 of 1975).

(9) The University of Agricultural Sciences (Amendment) Ordinance, 1975.

(10) The Karnataka (Prohibition of Sale of pledge) ordinance, 1975.

(11) The Karnataka Land Reforms (Amendment) Ordinance, 1975.

(12) The Karnataka StateUniversities Ordinance 1975.

(13) The Karnataka Bonded labour system (Abolition) Ordinance, 1975.

(14) The Karnataka Municipal Laws (Amendment) Ordinance 1975.

(15) The Karnataka Debt Relief Ordinance, 1975.

(16) The Karnataka Homoeopathic Practitioners (Amendment) Ordinance, 1975.

(17) The Karnataka Sales Tax (Fourth Amendment) Ordinance 1975.

(18) The Mythic Society (Dissolution and Managment) Ordinance, 1975.

(19) The Karnataka Debt Relief (Amendment) Ordinance 1975.

(20) The Karnataka Improvement Boards Ordinance, 1975.

(21) The Karnataka Debt Relief (Second Amendment) Ordinance 1975.

(22) The Karnataka Appellete Tribunal Ordinance 1975.

(23) The Karnataka Electricity Supply undertakings (Acquisition) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1975.

(24) The Karnataka Land Reforms (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1975.

(25) The Karnataka Village Panchayats(Postponement of Election) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1975.

(26) The Karnataka Land Reforms (Third Amendment) Ordinance, 1975.

(27) The Karnataka Appellete Tribunal (Amendment) Ordinance, 1975.

(28) The Karnataka Motor Vehicles (Taxation on passengers and goods) Amendment Ordinance 1975.

(29) The Bangalore Development Authority Ordinance 1975.

(30) The Karnataka Land Revenue (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1975.

(31) The Karnataka Village Offices Abolition (Amendment) Ordinance, 1975.

(32) The Karnataka Forest (Amendment) Ordinance, 1975.

(33) The Karnataka Land Reforms (fourth Amendment) Ordinance, 1975.

(34) The Karnataka Rent Control (second Amendment) Ordinance, 1975.

CHAPTER III

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE
AND
DEPARTMENTS UNDER LAW AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS SECRETARIAT

CHAPER III

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

3 1 Civil Justice :

Hon'ble Sri G. K. Govinda Bhat was the Chief Justice during tne period.

Total receipts and charges of tne High Court during the year were Rs. 25.94 lakhs and Rs. 50.34 lakhs respectively.

The number of regular appeals instituted and refiled during the year was 1,137. Including 1,761 Appeals from the previous year, there were 2898 appeals for disposal 887 Appeals were disposed off leaving a balance of 2,011 Appeals. The number of second appeals instituted and refiled were 1,510. There were 5,179 appeals and of these 1,142 were disposed of leaving a balance of 4,037 appeals. The number of Civil revision petitions pending at the beginning of the year was 1,349 and 2,557 petitions were received during the year. Of these, 2,129 petitions were disposed off the total number of writ petitions pending at the beginning of the year was 3,714 and 8,664 petitions were filed during the year. Of these 5,218 petitions were disposed of leaving a balance of 7,160 petitions pending at the end of the year. The number of Civil petitions pending were 531. Of these 392 petitions were disposed off.

The total number of officers exercising appeallate or original jurisdiction in the courts subordinate to the High Court was 242 as at the end of the year. Two posts of Additional Civil Judges were created during tne year. Total receipts and charges during the yearwere Rs. 1.27 crores and Rs. 2.69 crores respectively. Summary of cases filed in and disposed of by the subordinate Courts are given below.

Nature of cases/Suits/ appeals		*Opening Balance*	*Filed/ refiled*	*Total*	*Disposed of*	*Balance*
Original suits	..	56,210	38,777	94,987	34,417	60,570
Small cause suits	..	3,870	13,455	20,325	13,753	6,572
Execution cases	..	26,795	31,892	58,687	34,897	23,790
Miscellaneous cases	..	5,30,806	30,410	5,61,216	44,529	5,16,687
Insolvency petition	..	187	162	349	150	199
Regular appeals	..	10,110	5,908	16,018	5,093	10,925
Miscellaneous appeals	..	5,943	5,256	11,199	4,939	6,260
Total	..	6,36,921	1,25,860	7,62,781	1,37,778	6,25,003

3.2. Criminal Justice

Judicial work relating to criminal justice attended to by tne Hign Court during tne year under report was as shown below :—

Nature of cases	*Opening Balance*	*Filed*	*Total*	*Dis-posed*	*Balance*
1. Criminal Appeals	275	642	917	703	214
2. References under section 374 of tne code of criminal procedure.	5	5	10	7	3
3. Revision cases	7	7	14	11	3
4. Revision petetions.	265	519	784	622	162
5. Criminal petitions.	37	570	607	490	117
6. Cases under contempt of courts Act.	1	3	4	2	2
7. Supreme Court leave to Appeal petitions.	..	81	81	81	..
Total	590	1,827	2,417	1,916	501

Tne number of officers exercising original or Appellate jurisdiction in courts subordinate to tne Hign Court was 189 during tne year.

Tne total receipts and cnarges of courts subordinate to High Court were Rs. 82.50 lakhs and Rs. 108.73 lakhs respectively. The post of Additional Cnief Metropoleton Magistrate was created for a period of one year.

There was an opening balance of 51,824 cases at tne beginning of the year and 2,95,632 cases were filed

during the year making a total of 3,47,456 cases. Out of this, 2,87,956 cases were disposed of leaving a balance of 59,500 cases. The total number of witnesses examined during the year was 1.14 lakhs. The total number of offenders dealt with under probation of offenders Act was 5,153. The number of persons fined was 2,07,751 the amount of fine imposed, Rs. 76.26 lakhs and the amount realised, Rs. 67.59 lakhs.

3.3. Prosecutions

The Department comprises of two zones headed by Director of Prosecution, Dharwad and Director of Prosecutions Bangalore. Shri G. N. Sabhahit was Director of Prosecutions Dharwad and Sri Narayan Pai Kudoor was Director of Prosecutions Bangalore. The Directorate of Prosecutions Dharwad extended to two revenue divisions, *viz.*, Belgaum and Gulbarga divisions each of which consists four distr cts. The Directorate of Prosecutions Bangalore extended over of 11 d stricts of the other two revenue divisions, *viz.*, Bangalore and Mxsore. The Directorate exercises administrative, Supervisory and disciplinary control over the Prosecutors. There were 12 Senior Public Prosecutors, 62 Assistant Public Prosecutors and 18 Public Prosecutors and Additional Public Prosecutors in the Dharwad zone. There were two Deputy Directors, 13 Senior Publicf Prosecutors, 44 Assistant Public Prosecutors and 15 Public Prosecutors in the Bangalore zone. Three stenogratphers and 2 typists were recruited during the year in the office of the Director of Prosecutions, Dharwad. The Senior Assistant Public prosecutors and Assistant Public prosecutors were supplied with law books. During the year the Directorate examined in all 7,299 judgements and orders of acquittal discharges and recommended appeal or revision in 802 cases. In cases where the facts collected during investigation were not properly presented or where the investigation was found defective the attention of concerned prosecutors and Superintendents of

Police was drawn to these facts. The Directorate rendered openian to the Government in many cases in the matter of withdrawal of the Criminal Prosecution. The Directorate gave advice and guidance to the Police Officers in the matter of investigation. Several steps were taken to bring about Co-operation and Co-ordination between the Investigating macninery and the Prosecuting agency to gear up efficiency in tne matter of investigation and conduct of prosecution.

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CHAPTER IV

DEPARTMENTS UNDER THE PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS SECRETARIAT

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CHAPTER IV

PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS

4.1. Administrative Training Institute. Mysore

Objective of the Administrative Training Institute were to : (*a*) provide institutional training to the directly recruited probationers of the Karnataka Administrative Service and other State Civil Services, (*b*) provide refresher course to in-service personnel of different departments of Government, (*c*) provide orientation training to the officers promoted to higher posts in the State Government and others engaged in development administration and (*d*) organise seminars, conferences workshops, etc., to developmental activities and modern techniques of administration.

The Director was the Head of the Institute. The Administrative Control of the Institute was vested with the Managing Committee consisting of the Development Commissioner as Chairman with a few senior officers as Members and Director of the Institute as Member Secretary.

There was a three tier set up of training institution' *viz.*, State level—the Administrative Training, Institute, Mysore ; District level—the District Training Institute and Village level village accountants -*cum*-Panchayat Secretaries Training Centres.

At the Headquarters, the Director was assisted by one Joint Director, three Deputy Directors, four Assistant Directors and other faculty staff. The District Training Institutes were headed by principals who were assisted by a number of faculty members.

The budget allotment for the Institute including the District level organisations was Rs. 8.40 lakhs for the year as against which actual expenditure amounted to Rs. 8.37 lakhs or 99.7 per cent of allotment.

The Administrative Training Institute, Mysore conducted 16 courses and 3 seminars and trained 286 officers.

In addition, a Regional Orientation Course for Supervisors of residential institutions run by the State Government and Voluntary Organisations in the State; a Regional Orientation Course for Chairmen and Members of the State Social Advisory Boards of Southeren State in India and training of trainers for introduction of Kannada in Administration and subject like institutional planning were organised. 440 persons took part in these seminars, workshops and conferences.

Lecture cum discussions, group discussions, individual assignments, study tous, practicals, case studies, etc were also conducted.

Audio-visual aids like Projectors, taperecorders, films charts, graphs were used to make the training interesting and impressive.

The library had 16,468 books and 123 periodicals, 1,534 books were added during the year.

With the addition of four more District Training Institutes and the sanction of 4 village accountants-*cum*-Panchayat Secretaries Training Centres, the Institute extended its activities to cover a large number of offices.

The District Training Institute conducted 12 courses and trained 530 officials.

4.2. Hospitality Organisation

(*a*) Office of the Special Commissioner, Karnataka and Karnataka Bhavan, New Delhi.

It was a small nucleus organisation with about 15 employees on its establishment and an annual expenditure of Rs. 1.68 lakhs during the year.

The office of the Special Commissioner, Karnataka in New Delhi provided effective and timely Liaison between the various departments and organisations of the State

Government of Karnataka and the various Ministeries and Organisations of Government of India.

The Karnataka Bhavan, New Delhi was also under the control of the Special Commissioner. It provided lodging boarding and transport facilities, etc., to the visiting Ministers and officers of the State Government. It had an estiblishment of about 45 employees. The expenditure on the miantenance and running of the Karnataka Bhavan was Rs. 6.85 lakhs during the year under report.

The total number of VIPs who visited Karnataka Bhavan was 632, on an average of 53 per month.

Possession was taken of the additional land allotted by the Government of India for expansion of staff quarter of the Bhavan.

Both the establishments which were wholly temporary were made permanent during the year under report.

4.3. Karnataka Gazetteer unit

Production of standard Gazetteer for all the 19 districts in the State in English and a State volume both in Kannada and English were the major objectives of this organisation.

The unit being purely a temporary one, vacantposts of Editors were filled on deputation or on contract basis and those of Ministerial staff on deputation basis from the Karnataka Government Secretariat and other Government Departments.

The budget allotment for the year was Rs. 3.35 lakhs as against which expenditure amounted toRs. 3.40 lakhs. So far the District Gazetteer of the following 13 districts have been published, *viz.*, (1) Bellary, (2) Bijapur, (3) Chitradurga, (4) Coorg, (5) Dharwad, (6) Gulbarga, (7) Hassan, (8) Kolar, (9) Mandya, (10) Raichur, (11) Shimoga, (12) South Kanara, (13) Tumkur.

During the year under report, the gazetteer of the District of Bidar, Chikmagalur and Uttara Kannada were under compilation.

4.4. State Vigilance Commission

The State Vigilance Commission was constituted in the year 1965 to investigate and enquire into complaints against State Government servants in respect of corruption, miscorduct, lack of insegrity or any kindo malpractice or misdemeanour. Subsequently the employees of the local authorities were also brought under the purview of the Commission in 1969.

The Vigilance Commissioner was the head of the Organisation. Shri G. Govindaraju functioned as the Vigilance Commissioner during the year.

5,359 petitions were received during the year and there were 162 petitions pending from the previous year. Of these 3,220 cases were referred to concerned departments for disposal and 1,792 cases were filed without investigation, 284 cases were finalised after investigation and 225 cases were pending at the end of the year.

There were 3 trap cases pending at the beginning of the year. 84 traps were laid during the year and out of the total 85 cases 47 cases were investigated.

During the year under report, 149 petitions were either received directly or referred to the Technical Audi-Cell of the Commission. Out of these, 54 cases were closed, 72 cases were referred to Departmental Officers, were referred to the Bureau of Investigation and 15 petetions were taken up for investigation.

During the year. 79 cases were ordered for investigation by the Vigilance Commissioner and 97 cases were pending from previous year. Out of these, 150 cases were disposed off leaving a balance of 26 cases.

14 cases were referred by Government for investigation and 50 cases were pending from previous year. Of these 55 cases were disposed off.

Government ordered enquiries in 93 cases and 295 cases were pending from previous year. Of these 165 cases were completed.

CHAPTER V

DEPARTMENTS UNDER THE FINANCE SECRETARIAT

CHAPTER V

FINANCE

5.1. State Finanee

The budget estimates and actuals in respect of revenue receipts and expenditure met from revenue for the year 1975-76 with corresponding figures for 1974-75 are shown below :

(*Rs. in lakhs*)

Item	1974-75		1975-76	
	Budget Estimates	*actual*	*Budget Estimates*	*Actual*
1	2	3	4	5
Revenue receipts.	36,732	41,310.07	44,115.00	51,412.4
Expenditure met from revenue.	36,280.71	36,492.33	43,946.00	42,858.5 8

The increase in revenue over 1974-75 was Rs. 101,02.35 lakhs whereas the increase in expenditure from revenue account was Rs. 6,366.25 lakhs.

The total revenue of Rs. 51,412.42 lakhs during the year was made up of Rs. 2,76,31.93 lakhs Tax revenue, Rs. 1,55,80.14 lakhs non tax revenue and Rs. 8200.35 lakhs grants in aid and contributions. The expenditure on revenue account was made up of Rs. 1,23,33.88 lakhs on general services, Rs. 1,59,20.60 lakhs on social and community services, Rs. 1,38,72.83 lakhs on economic services and Rs. 7,31.27 lakhs on grants in-aid and contribution. The excess of revenue over expenditure was Rs. 85,53.84 lakhs.

Details of tax revenue according to principal heads for the year 1974-75 and 1975-76 are shown below :

Head	(Rs. in lakhs) Tax revenue 1974-75	1975-76	Increase or decrease
A. Taxes on Income and Expenditure			
1. Taxes on income other than corporation tax.	2730.67	3912 75	+1182.08
2. Taxes on agricultural income.	160.95	302.09	+ 141.14
B. Taxes on property and capital transactions			
1. Land revenue	695.08	709.23	+ 14.15
2. Stamps and Registration fees.	1284.54	1079.21	— 205.33
3. Estate duty	51.85	45.79	— 6.06
C. Taxes on commodities and services			
1. State excise	4753.92	5200.76	+ 446.84
2. Sales tax	9363.49	11786.83	+2423.34
3. Taxes on vehicles	1266.39	1562.96	+ 296.57
4. Taxes on goods and passengers.	629.39	856.01	+ 226.62
5. Taxes and duties on electricity.	490.81	696.75	+ 205.94
6. Other taxes and duties on commodities and services.	1214.15	1479.55	+ 265.40
Total	22641.24	27631.93	+4990.69

The non tax revenue for 1975–76 was made up of interest receipts, devidend and profits of Rs. 3,951.25 lakhs and other non tax revenue of Rs. 11628.89 lakhs as against corresponding figures of Rs. 3954.25 lakhs and Rs. 8583.08 lakhs repsectively for 1974-75. As far as receipts through grant in aid and contribution were concerned, the break up was as shown below :

(*Rs. in lakhs*)

item	1974–75	1975–76
Grants in aid from Central Govt.	2258.80	3493.83
States share of union excise duties	3872.70	4706.52
Total	6131.50	8200.35

The expenditure under revenue account under Important heads during 1974-75 and 1975-76 was as shown below :

(*Rs. in lakhs*)

Head	*Expenditure*		*increase or decrease*
	1974–75	1975–76	
1	2	3	4
A. General Services			
(*a*) Organs of State	500.47	585.29	+ 84.82
(*b*) Fiscal services	1157.43	1287.10	+ 129.67
(*c*) Interest payment and debt servicing.	4863.76	5140.03	+ 276.27
(*d*) Administrative services.	2851.39	3330.09	+ 478.70
(*e*) Pensions and miscellaneous general services.	1264.11	1991.37	+ 727.26
B. Social and Community Services.	13578.79	15920.60	+2341.81

C. Economic Services			
(*a*) General services	443.53	675.75	+ 232.22
(*b*) Agricultural and allied services.	4857.24	5886.22	+1028.98
(*c*) Industry and Minerals.	2785.90	2744.33	—41.57
(*d*) Water and power development.	2281.03	2726.74	+ 445.71
(*e*) Transport and Communications.	1198 44	1839.79	+ 641.35
D. Grants-in-aid and contributions.	710.24	731.27	+ 21.03
Grand Total	36492.33	42858.58	+6366.25

The total capital expenditure outside the revenue account during 1975-76 was Rs. 1,00,62.86 lakhs as compared to Rs. 58,92.04 lakhs during 1974-75. The breakup according to important heads are shown below :

(*Rs. in lakh*)

Head	1974-75	1975-76	*Increase or decrease*
A. General services..	30.58	93.79	+63.21
B. Social and Community services.	385.27	355.91	—29.36
C. Economic services	5,476.19	9,613.16	+4,136.97
Total .	5,892.04	10,062.86	+4,170.82

The receipts and disbursements under public debt and loans and advances during the year 1974-75 and

1975-76 were as shown below :

(*Rs. in lakhs*)

Item	1974-75	1975-76	*Increase or decrease*
1	2	3	4
Receipts			
A. *Public Debt*			
1. Internal debt of the State Government	10,550.38	5,432.65	—5,117.73
2. Loans and advances from Central Government.	5,169.42	6,330.10	+1,160.68
B. *Loans and advances*	1,811.84	2,239.57	+427.73
Total receipts..	17,531.64	14,002.32	—3,529.32
Expenditure			
A. Public debt			
1. Internal debt of the State Government.	10,937.58	3,461.56	—7,476.02
2. Loans and advances from Central Government.	3,982.75	4,137.90	+155.15
B. Loans and advances.	4,254.32	7,311.60	+3,057.28
Total expenditure	19,174.65	14,911.06	—4,263.59

Receipts and disbursements during 1975-76 under contingency fund were Rs. 129.23 lakhs and Rs. 60.87 lakhs respectively as against the corresponding figure of Rs. 347.70 lakhs and Rs. 129.23 lakhs for the year 1974-75. Thus, there was a decrease of Rs. 218.47 lakhs and Rs. 68.36 lakhs in receipts and expenditure respectively.

Receipts and disbursements during 1975-76 under public account were Rs. 6,78,25.80 lakhs and Rs. 6,60,23.95 lakhs respectively as against the corresponding figures of Rs. 50,6,73.52 lakhs and Rs. 4,91,03.14 lakhs for the year 1974-75. receipts and disbursements under important funds were as follows:

(*Rs. in lakhs*)

Item	1974–75	1975–76	*Increase or decrease*
1	2	3	4
Receipts			
1. Small savings and provident fund, etc.	1043.63	1631.54	+ 587.91
2. Reserve funds	2034.60	2333.96	+ 299.36
3. Deposits and advances.	7023.54	6531.16	— 492.38
Disbursements			
1. Small savings and provident funds etc.	702.46	761.66	+ 59.20
2. Reserve funds	1231.71	811.43	— 420.28
3. Deposits and advances.	7590.57	6401 38	—1189.19

5 2. Commercial Taxes

The Commissioner of Commercial Taxes is the head of the department Shri R. A. Naik was the commissioner of commercial taxes during the year under report. The staff strength of the department as at the end of the year was 3596.

The Department continued to administer the Karnataka Sales Tax Act 1957, the Central Sales Tax Act 1956, the Karnataka Entertainment Act 1958 and the Karnataka Agricultural Income Tax Act 1957.

During the year, the Department collected a total revenue of Rs. 130.15 crores as compared to Rs. 103.07 crores during the previous year). This was made up of Rs. 95.38 crores under K.S.T. Rs. 23 05 crores under CST Rs. 8.70 crores under KEI and Rs. 3.04 crores under KAIT.

The KST Act 1957

A total revenue of Rs. 95.38 crores was collected during the year under report from 1,18,170 registered dealers 15,185 new registration certificates were issued and registration fee of Rs. 30.85 lakhs was collected. Out of Rs. 1,66,781 assessments due for finalisation, 1,21,197 assessments were finalised leaving a balance of 45,584 assessments.

Out of 19,676 appeals due for disposal, 11,660 appeals were disposed of during the year leaving a balance of 8,016 appeals. The Intelligence and Enforcements wing booked 1,210 cases during the year under report out of which 675 cases were compounded departmentally, and prosecutions were launched in 8 cases. Remaining cases were dropped. The demand collection and balance under K.S.T. were Rs. 104.83 crores, 95.75 crores and 9.08 crores respectively.

There were 1,865 cases pending at the beginning of the year and 29,066 offences were committed during

the year. Out of these, 280 cases were dropped and 29,501 cases were compounded leaving a balance of 1,150 cases.

CST Act 1958

A revenue of Rs. 23.05 crores was collected from 39,130 registered dealers. Out of 60,688 assessments /due for disposal 39,958 assessments were disposed off leaving a balance 20,730 assessments. There were 1,072 appeals pending disposal at the beginning of the year and 1,268 appeals were due for disposal during the year. Out of these, 679 appeals were disposed off leaving a balance of 589 appeals.

During the year, the commissioner of commercial taxes undertook revisions of 3 *suo moto* cases and one pending *suo moto* case. Out of these one case was disposed off leaving a balance of 3 cases. The Deputy Commissioner of Commercial taxes disposed off 60 cases leaving a balance of 13 cases. The Assistant Commissioner of commercial taxes disposed off all the 4 cases leaving no balance.

The K.E.T. Act. 1958

There were 1,027 cinema theatres in the state during the year which yielded a total revenue of Rs. 8.70 crores (entertainment tax) under the KET Act 1958. While 17 cases were pending disposal at the beginning of the year under report, 2,146 offences were booked during the year. Out of these penalties were levied in 574 cases, 0 34 cases were prosecuted and 1,294 offences were compounded ; leaving a balance of 261 cases. Out of 221 new appeals, 90 appeals were disposed — leaving a balance of 131 appeals. The demand, collection and balance under KET Act were Rs. 8.76 crores, 8.64 crores 0.12 crores respectively. The Commissioner of Commercial taxes undertook one *suomoto* revision case and disposed off during the year.

KAIT Act 1957

A total revenue of Rs. 3.04 crores was collected from 13,921 assesses. Out of 63,687 assessments, 32,786 were disposed off during the year leaving a balance of 31,120 at the end of the year. At the beginning of the year, 1966 appeals were pending, 871 appeals were taken on file and 1,577 appeals were disposed off leaving a balance of 1,290 appeals. The demand, collection and balance under KAIT Act were Rs. 4.57 crores, 2.92 crores and 1.65 crores respectively.

The percentage of departmental expenditure to revenue realised was 1.9 percent during the year under report.

5.3. Insurance

Sri Narasinga Rao Madarkal was the Director of Department during the year 1975-76. The total number of posts filled up as on 31st March 1976 was 507.

Life Branch

During the year 1975-76, out of 15,888 accepted proposals, 15,878 proposals were dealt with. The sum assured on these proposals amounted to Rs. 6 87crores and yearly premium income was Rs. 31.61 lakhs. The remaining 10 proposals were cancelled.

The total number of policies in force as on 31st March 1976 was 2,14,890 with sum assured standing at Rs. 61.87 crores. The total premium income during the year was Rs. 2.59 crores.

There were 680 claims in all, involving a sum of Rs. 23.06 lakhs outstanding as on 31st March 1976. The reason for this pendency were non receipt of claim applications, death certificates, medical attendents reports, etc., the claiments.

A sum of about Rs. 2.06 crores (approximately(had been sanctioned as loans to policy holders during the year 1975-76.

The life fund balance as on 31st March 1976 was Rs. 24.74 crores.

During the year, the valuation of policies in force as on 31st March 1974 was completed. A sum of Rs. 30 per annum per thousand sum assurance had been declare as bonus on all policies which were in force as on 31st March 1974.

Motor Insurance Branch

During the year 1975-76, 9,987 vehicles were insured yielding a premium Income of about Rs. 10.00 lakhs.

The interest earned on the Motor Insurance Fund during the year was Rs. 3.81 lakh

The claims paid during the year amounted to Rs. 5 95 lakhs. The motor insurance fund as on 31st March 1976 amounted to Rs. 63.41 lakhs.

Hyderabad State Life Insurance Fund.

The policies of H.S. LIF held by personnel transferred to the State/under the SR Act continued to be serviced as a closed fund. The total number of policies as on 31st March 1976 was 2,975. The total annual premium Income for the year 1975-76 was about Rs. 0.80 lakhs.

Claims outstanding as on 31st March 1976 were

Sl. No.	*Nature of claims*	*No. of cases pending*	*Amount payable (Rs. lakhs)*
1.	Maturity ..	460	3.14
2.	Death ..	145	0.07
3.	J.V.r ..	45	0.42
	Total ..	650	4.26

Claims were pending for want of succession certificate of no dues to Government indemnity Bond, non-receipt of claim forms, etc., from the claimants.

5.4. Small Savings and State Lottory

The Joint Secretary, Finance Department was *Ex-officio* Director of Small Savings. He was assisted by the Joint Director of small Savings who also concurrently functioned as the Director of State Lottery and *ex-officio* Deputy Secretary to Government, Finance Department. During the period under report Sri P. M. Bhat was the Joint Director of small Savings and Director of State Lottery. The Directorate dealt with small savings and state lottery and functions as a wing of Finance Department.

Small Savings Scheme

The objectives of this scheme were to :

(i) inculcate the habit of thrift and savings among people and to provide safety and fair return on savings.

(ii) curb inflationary pressure on the economy and to help hold the price line and

(iii) Channelise peoples savings into development programmes of the country.

Two thirds of the net collections of small savings made within the State are given to the State by the centre on long term basis for financing development plans.

Targets and collections

During the year under report, the target and achievements position was as follows :

(*Rs. in crores*)

Particulars	*Targets*	*Achievements*
Gross collections	30.00	43.56
Net collections	18.00	17.15

Particulars	*Number*
No. of institutions due to be audited at the end of 31st March 1975.	364
No. of institutions programmed for audit during 1975–76, including opening balance.	7,022
No. of institutions audited during 1975–76	5,473
No. of programmed institutions yet to be audited at the end of 31st March 1976.	1,549

The Abstract showing percentage of progress achieved in Local Fund audit is given below :

Institutions	*No. of institutions programmed*	*No. of institutions audited*	*Per cent*
Local Fund Institutions	959	790	82.0
Panchayat Raj institutions.	6,063	4,683	77.0
Total	7,022	5,473	79.5

In addition, post-concurrent audit of four universities, per-audit of five city municipal councils and audit of the accounts of Bangalore City Corporation, Karnataka Housing Board, etc., were also completed during the year under report.

Surcharges

Surcharge cases involving a sum of Rs. 16 79 lakhs in respect of Municipalities, were pending at beginning of the year. During the year 1975-76, 21 cases involving

a sum of Rs. 0.26 lakh were recommended for instituting surcharge proceedings, however no amount could be recovered.

During the year under report, 44 cases, in respect of Panchayat Raj institutions involving a sum of Rs. 0.50 lakh were recommended for instituting surcharge proceedings. A sum of Rs. 0.59 lakh was recovered and credited to the funds of the concerned institutions, leaving a balance of Rs. 0.45 lakhs.

5 6. Treasuries

Sri A. L. Salgaonkar, Director of Treasuries was the head of the department. In addition to State Huzur Treasury at Bangalore, there were 19 District Treasuries in the State, one each at the District Headquarters. State Huzur Treasury, Bangalore and District Treasuries of Divisional Headquarters had heavy transactions and hence Deputy Directors were placed in charge of these Treasuries. The remaining District Treasuries were placed in charge of District Treasury Officers. The office of the Superintendent of Stamps at Bangalore was also placed under the charge of the District Treasury Officer.

During the year under report, there were 136—Banking sub treasuries and 29 non banking sub treasuries functioning in the State.

Volume of transactions and Normal balance for treasuries

The turnover in the Treasuries in the State during the year under report was as follows :

Year	*No. of challans*	*Amount (in Rs.)*	*No. of vouchers*	*Amount (in Rs.)*
1975-76	55,38591	90637,48898	48,97,970	9127506382

The normal balance fixed for the non bank sub treasuries, In the State for the year 1975-76 was Rs. 14.95 lakhs.

The work relating to the furnishing inputs (forms TC-1 and TC-2, etc.,) to the Computer Centre was taken up by all the Treasuries in the State. The system of payment of Bills at the Treasuries by means of cheques was extended to the District Treasuries of Mysore, Mangalore, Bellary and Belgaum with effect from 11th July 1973. During the year under report sanction was accorded to the implementation of cheque system in the District Treasuries of Dharwad, Karwar, Shimoga and Tumkur.

CHAPTER VI

DEPARTMENTS UNDER THE HOME SECRETARIAT

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CHAPTER VI

HOME

6.1. Excise

The Excise Commissioner was the head of the department who was assisted by four Deputy Commissioners dealing with enforcement and one Deputy Commissioner incharge of distilleries and breweries. Shri Adirajaiya, I.A.S. held the post of Excise Commissioner during the year.

An amount of Rs. 52.01 crores was collected as excise revenue and an expenditure of Rs. 3.09 crores was incurred.

There were 13 distilleries during the year. The previlage of vending arrack for the year in all the districts was sold by public auction. The bids accepted amounted to Rs. 21.51 crores. Consumption of arrack during the year was 3.31 crore litres. There were 621 arrack shops and 157 arrack bonded depots. Sanction was accorded by Government to establish arrack warehouses at Bangalore, Udupi, Kalwatta and Bijapur and arrack feeding centres at Kolar, Tumkur, Shimoga, Mangalore, Hubli, Gulbarga and Bidar.

120,89,884 B.L. of Indian liquors were produced, 15,84,673 B.L. of liquors were consumed in the State and 106,63,920 B.L. of liquors were exported outside the State In the matter of levy of duty on IMFL for defence services, concessions were extended

Four firms were engaged in the manufacture of beer. The quantity of beer manufactured during the year was 1 394 crores B.L. and the revenue realised on behalf of this was Rs. 76.27 lakhs. There were 118 beer taverns. The previlage to run the beer taverns was auctioned and bids accepted amounted to Rs. 17.46 lakhs.

The previlage of vending toddy all over the State were sold by public auction.. 15,000 trees were allotted from Andhra Pradesh to this State and 10,000 trees from this State to Andhra Pradesh. The number of trees tapped during the year was 4.82 lakhs. Revenue derived for the year from toddy shop rentals was Rs. 8.61 crores and tree tax and tree rent was Rs. 34.46 lakhs. Total number of toddy shops in operation was 6,115.

Sale of ganja was prohibited in the State. Opium continued to be issued only to licenced addicts. Opium was also issued for medicinal and scientific purposes. Number of addicts during the year was 158. The Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise duties) Act and Rules which provided for levy and collection of duties on piritnous medicines containing alconol, opium and Indian hemp and other narcotics drugs continued to beinforce of during the year under report. Revenue derived during the year was Rs. 21.28 lakhs. 141 dangerous drug licences of the previous year were renewed for the year under report. The quantity of dangerous drugs imported during the year was 120 kgs.

At the beginning of the year 21,698 cases were pending disposal 5,435 cases were detected during the year. Out of these 7,558 cases were disposed off leaving a balance 19,57 & cases at the end of the year. The ten Divisional Excise Intelligence Bureaus were tackling the problem of illicit manufacture and smuggling of liquore. Enforcement activities of the department were strengthened by creating at post of the Deputy Commissioner of Excise at Bangalore Mysore, Belgaum and Gulbarga Divisions.

The previlage of collecting mowhar flowers in Gulburga District was auctioned for Rs. 22,500.In Yelandur Taluk of Mysore District prohibition was continued. The enforcement of prohibition continued to be under Police Department while the Excise Commissior continued to be the Chief Controlling authority.

In view of paucity of date trees, a scheme of regeneration of date trees was taken up with the technical assistance of the Forest Department.

6.2. Film unit

The objective of this department was production of films of aesthetic values and of high technical standards. The Director was the head of the department assisted by a Section Officer and other ministerial staff. Shri D.N. Pallegar held the post of Director upto October 1975 and Sri K. C. Chowdappa Reddy, took charge afterwards.

As against the budget provision of Rs. 30.00 lakh under plan and Rs. 2 96 lakhs under non plan, an expenditure of Rs. 10.30 lakhs was incurred.

The schemes such as grant of subsidy to full length feature films, grant of cash awards, medals and certificates of merit to the best films and organisation of annual film festivals within and outside the State, grant of shooting permits were all giving impetus to the film industry in the State. The amount of subsidy was increased to Rs. One lakh for Black and White and Rs. 1.50 lakh for colour films produced in the State. A sum of Rs. 9.50 lakh was paid as subsidy to 19 films. The recommendations of the Film Advisory Committee were accepted and sanctioned cash awards, medals and certificate of merits to best Kannada, other State language films film personnel, etc.

352 shooting permissions were given for 225 films in 9 languages. A sum of Rs. 2,02,350 was realised as shooting fees and Rs. 1000 was collected as entry fees for State awards.

Award winning Kannada films were exhibited outside the State. Seventeen film festivals were arranged at different places.

Three processing laboratories were established to improve the facilities for processing and printing. The

quality of Kannada as well as other films produced in the State recorded marked improvement. A number of subsidiary industries were benefitted by the development of film industry in the State.

6.3. Fire force

The Director was the head of the department. Shri K. G. Ramanna, was the Director during the year. 16 fire stations in 10 places were functioning under the control of the department. The total strength of staff was 666.

A budget provision of Rs. 58 90 lakhs was made and an expenditure of Rs. 37 93 lakhs was incurred.

During the year under report, 1,015 fire calls including 19 cases of serious fire calls were attended by the fire units Property worth Rs. 333 41 lakhs was involved in these fires. Property worth Rs. 73 96 lakhs was damaged and property worth Rs. 259 4 lakhs was saved from distruction by the prompt action of the fire for cepersonnel

In addition, the fire force personnel attended 152 rescue calls. They saved 104 human lives.

The fire units of Mysore and Bangalore were deputed to attend standby duties at Dasara Exhibition Mysore and Congress Exhibition, Bangalore, respectively as a precautionary measure.

Apart from attending fire and rescue calls, the fire force personnel attended 1,032 ambulance calls during the year and an amount of Rs. 3,779 was realised towards the charges for attending such calls.

6.4. Home Guards and Civil Defence

The Home Gurads Organisation was conceived and oriented to meet the demands of emergencies both in peace and war times. Commandant General was the head of the department and Shri K. G. Ramanna, was holding the post duing 1975-76. He was assisted

by a Deputy Commandant General an Assistant Director of Civil Defence, an Accounts Officer and Commandants.

191 Home Guards units were functioning. 4 new units were started during the year and 4 inactive units were closed down. As against the target strength of 17,000 the actual strength of urban Homeguards was 12,924.

11,880 Homeguards completed basic training and 1,044 Homeguards were undergoing training during the year. Instructors and other officers were deputed for training to institutes outside the State.

Homeguards in the State were called out to perform duty on 248 occassions involving 79,206 manpower. Homeguards Day was celebrated on 6th December 1975.

Civil Defence : Only partial Civil Defence measures were authorised in respect of Bangalore. Other civil defence services were to be manned by Homeguards. 1,365 civil defence volunteers were trained at the Homeguards and Civil Defence Training Institute Bangalore. As against the budget provision of Rs. 3,40,000 an expenditure of Rs. 2,17,160 was incurred.

6.5. Information and Publicity

The Department of Information and Publicity was the publicity organisation of State Government. The Director was the head of department and Shri B. G. Kulkarni held the post upto February 1976. Shri Chiranjiv Sing succeeded him.

The department had a budget provision of Rs. 15.00 lakhs under plan and Rs. 73.04 lakhs under non plan schemes. The press and news section was strengthened by filling up the senior posts which were vacant.

Arrangements were made to cover and issue press releases on important meetings and functions held Vidhana Soudha. 3,561 press notes and 40 feature

articles and background materials were released to then press.

In order to publicise the departmental activities in the State, the press and news section arranged 300 press conferences and 20 tours of the journalists. A daily digest Todays' press at a Glance' was brought out covering, news and views from all the news papers in and outside the State. All the districts were provided with audio visual equipments to carry on with their work.

The department brought out 'March of Karnataka' and English monthly, 'Janapada' Kannada weekly and 'Karnataka Vikas' Kannada monthly. Its Research and Reference cell catered to the needs of the newspapers, departmental officers and others.

During the year under report, the department produced 8 news reels covering important events and one documentary film. These films were screened in theatres throughout the State. 450 still and 70 movie coverages were given on developmental activities of the State. About 15,000 photographs prepared for press were released and used in departmental publications.

The department also arranged dramas, ballets, hari kathas and kannada geethagalu at various places in the State.

The Commercial Publicity section continued to handle the release of classified advertisements of various departments to daily newspapers. Display advertisements were also released to a number of newspapers, periodicals, souveniors and brochures.

6.6. Tourism

The department functions through 3 different sections, *viz.*, Planning, Development and Hospitality., Seven Tourist Bureau continued to function at Bangalore Mysore, Hassan, Mercara, Bijapur, Basavakalyan and Hospet. The department has been receiving financial

assistance from the Karnataka State Tourism Development Corporation, Bangalore. The budget provision for the year was Rs. 11 lakhs.

The work regarding the formation of approach road to V.V. Sagar, furnishing of Tourist home at V.V. Sagar, Coffee Kiosk facilities at Halebid, improvement to environment, improvement to bathing ghat of Srirangapatna and providing partition to the tourist pavalian at Belur were taken up. The preliminary works connected with the construction of log cabin and Tourist canteen at Nagarhole were taken up and a sum of Rs. one lakh was kept at the disposal of the Karnataka State Tourism Development Corporation Bangalore for implementation of this scheme.

Under the Western Ghat Development Scheme a mini bus was sanctioned and arrangements were made to station the mini bus at Jog falls.

The department was giving assistance to a number of private entrepreneurs who were interested in putting up hotels, motels and restaurants. During the year a number of them came forward to put up either hotels or motels on national highways and also in important towns of tourist attraction such as Belur, Hassan, Bijapur, Mangalore, Mysore and Bangalore. Assistance was also extended to a number of travel agents in matters of recognition.

The department released advertisements in important travel magazines and news papers to boost up tourism. A number of publicity materials,colourful posters and documentary films on the tourist spots were being produced.

The department also participated in the Pongal Tourist Trade fair' and bagged first prize, Congress exhibition at Bangalore and bagged third prize and Dasara exhibition at Mysore and bagged the gold medal certificate.

Film shows on places of interest were arranged to arouse tourism consciousness among the public. Films of tourist interest were screened at the Industrial and Cultural exhibition at Mysore and also another important occassions.

Hospitality was another vital section of the department catering information and providing facilities, like transportation and accommodation to the foreign and home tourists. The Tourist Reception Counters located at the HAL Airport, City Railway Station and Shrungar Shopping Centre rendered assistance to a large number of tourists.

6.7. Motor Vehicles

The Motor Vehicles Department was entrusted with the administration of the Motor Vehicles Act 1939 and rules thereunder, collection of taxes on motor vehicles, passengers and goods vehicles carried by road under the Karnataka Motor Vehicles Taxation Act and Rules 1957, the Karnataka Motor Vehicles (Taxation on Passengers and Goods) Act and Rules 1961 and the Karnataka Motor Vehicles Rules 1963.

The department was headed by the Transport Commissioner who was assisted by the Deputy Transport Commissioner, Financial Assistant, Assistant Labour Officer, Assistant Director of Statistics, Assistant Transport Commissioner and Assistant Secretaries. Shri S. H. Ahmed held the post of Transport Commissioner. There were 4 Deputy Transport Commissioners at the 4 Divisions and 19 Regional Transport Officers at the regions. Total strength of staff during the year was 928.

Karnataka State Transport Appellate Tribunal was constituted to hear appeals and revision petitions under Section 64 and Section 64A of the Motor Vehicles Act 1939. An officer of the status of District and Sessions Judge was appointed on a tenure basis as Presiding Officer of the Tribunal.

The State Transport Authority constituted under Section 44 of the Motor Vehicles Act 1939 consisted of a Chairman, two Official and two Non official members It continued to meet and consider various subjects relatin to road transport in Karnataka and inter state matters.

A major development during the year was that all the contract carriages operated by private operators were taken by Government under the Provision of Karnataka Contract Carriages (Acquisition) Act 1976 and transferred to KSRTC.

Regional Transport Authorities had been constituted at district level with Deputy Commissioners as Chairman and Regional Transport Officers as Secretaries. Regional Transport Officer were authorised to issue driving and conductor licenses within the region. There were 2,48,860 driving licenses and 42,778 conductor's licenses in force and on 31st March 1976. A sum of Rs. 17.34 lakhs was collected by way of fees for issue and renewal of drivers and conductor's licence during the year.

Regional Transport Authorities were the registering authorities of motor vehicles. Inspectors of Motor Vehicles were delegated with powers to issue fitness certificates. 6,656 motor vehicles of different types were registered and 1,128 vehicles were reassigned with the Karnataka registration marks and a sum of Rs. 8.62 lakhs was collected as fees. 35, 35 fitness certificates were granted and a sum of Rs. 23.42 lakhs was collected.

Applications for grant of public and private carriers permits for inter state routes were considered by State Transport Authority. Temporary and Special permits were granted liberally to meet the increasing demands of the tourists There were 2,506 motor cars and 12,257 autorikshaws during the year in addition to 18 tourist taxis and 8 omni buses.

The reciprocal agreement arrived at between Karnataka State and other neighbouring States regarding goods affic continued to be in force.

Under the provisions of the Motor Vehicles Taxation Act 1957, tax is levied on all the vehicles suitable for use or kept in the State. Regional Transport Officers were the taxation authorities for levying tax in respect of vehicles operating in their respective regions.

A Revenue of Rs. 24.17 crores was realised and out of his Rs. 15.63 was motor vehicles tax and the remaining T.P.G. Expenditure during the year was Rs. 55.04 lakhs.

Consequent on the promulgation of the Karnataka Motor Vehicles Taxation Act 1957, the right to levy tax or toll on motor vehicles by local bodies has been taken over by Government. Government paid compensation to the local bodies for the loss of revenue incurred on the bais of the income derived by them from the levy of tax or toll or both on motor vehicles only.

The Transport Commissioner was the licensing Officer in respect of fleet owners who are having 100 venicles or more. A sum of Rs. 217.44 lakhs was collected as tax from fleet owners.

There were 19 motor Accidents Claims tribunals deal with the matter of insurance claims due to accidents. Out of the total 1976 appeals and 407 revisions 969 appeals and 268 revisions were disposed off—.

6.8 Police

The Inspector General of Police the head of the department. Shri G. V. S. Rao was the Inspector General of Police during the year under report. Shri Albert Manoraj took charge of the newly created post of Additional Inspector General of Police in September 1975.

The sanctioned strength of the Karnataka Police force both temporary and permanent stood at 29,724. During the year, 1790 persons were recruited to the constablary in the state.

The sanctioned strength of all the existing batalians Karnataka Special Reserve Police at the end of the

year was 3101 in all cadres. The Karnataka Special Reserve police personel played a very important role in maintenance of law and order in various places.

Government Orcnestra continued to function as a part of the mounted company and maintained the reputation.

The State level sports meet was held at the CAR grounds from 8th December 1975 to 12th December 1975 Cash balance of the State Police Benevolent fund stood at Rs. 91 58 lakhs. Financial assistance was provided to all deserving cases.

The Government of India gave financial assistance for construction of quarters to the tune of Rs. 19.00 lakhs per annum. Since the year 1969-70, Government of India have been providing financial assistance to the State Government both in the form of loan and grant in aid under the scheme of modernisation of police force. This assistance was restricted to the purchase of essential items like vehicles, wireless equipments, scientific equipments etc. The following proposals were sanctioned by Government.

(1) Creation of the post of Additional Inspectro General of Police bringing under him all C.ID.. units

(2) Revamping of the intelligence machinery.

(3) Establishment of Traffic Training Institute in Bangalore City.

(4) Reorganisation of Police force in South Kanara district.

(5) Strengthening the office of the four range Deputy Inspector General of Police.

(6) Augmentation of the strength of Tear Gas Squads in the DARs and CAR in Bangalore city with a staff of 32 Assistant Reserve Sub Inspectors and 16 Police constables.

(7) Sanction to the Teleprinter link between Bangalore and Karwar, Bangalore and Bidar.

(8) Establishment of District Radio Police control stations one each in all the 20 district police headquarters.

(9) Augmentation of the strength of women police by 4 Sub Inspectors, 22 head constables and 80 police constables to the police stations in Bangalore city and important towns having a population of one lakh and above.

(10) Formation of one accident relief unit in Bangalore city.

The Computer Wing of the C.I.D. was working satisfactorily under a Deputy Superintendent of Police. The Finger print Bureau under the control of the Additional Inspector General of Police continued to function as an auxillary unit of the C.I.D.

Five I.P.S. Probationers, 77 Deputy Superintendent of Police (Civil) Probationers, 1 Deputy Superintendent of Police (wireless) 1 Assistant Superintendent of Prisons and 75 probationery Police Sub Inspectors under went training at the Police Training College, Mysore during the year. The Civil Police Constables of all districts of Karnataka State were trained in Karnataka State Police Training School Channapatna.

Grave crimes reported during the years 1974 and 1975 were 25,952 and 25,331 respectively. Police public relations continued to be cordial throughout the year. Important events, notable detections and other good work done by the police were relayed over the A.I.R. as 'Police Varthegalu' on Tuesdays and Fridays. Press bulletins were also issued daily on the law and order and crime situation for the information of the public.

6.9 Prisons

The prison population at the beginning of the year was 4,578. 34,463 persons were admitted during the year. 33,616 were released during the year and the balance at the close of the year was 5,425.

Total expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 90.82 lakhs. The average cost of maintenance of a prisoner was Rs. 1,965.

There were 729 convicts of all classes at the beginning of the year and 20,715 persons were admitted during the year. There were 951 convicts at the end of the year. The expenditure incurred in sub jails during the year was Rs. 18.41 lakhs. Average cost of maintenance of a prisoner was Rs. 1,135.

Value of several items manufactured in industrial sections of jails during the year 1975-76 was Rs. 37.66 lakhs. Besides agriculture and horticulture the industrial and vocational activities in jails included Textile, Weaving power and handloom, carpentary, cotton and woollen carpet making, tailoring, rattening and coir industry, printing and book binding, foot wear making, laundry, soap and phenyle making, tent making, bleaching and dyeing, blacksmithy and pottery etc. In units like weaving, carpentry, printing and tailoring modern machinery is provided to acquaint and impart training to prisoners in their use.

As in earlier years, Classes were conducted in jails with the help of paid teachers and the literate convicsts Adult education Classes were also conducted under Adult Education Schemes. Prisoners were allowed to take up Hindi examination and higher education upto graduation. Other amenities provided were: (*a*) canteens were run to cater to the exclusive needs like tea, coffee, etc., of prisoners (*b*) cultural programmes, physical exercise and yogasana were conducted (*c*) special feeding was arranged on all important festival days (*d*) film shows were arranged (*e*) eligible prisoners were released on parole (*f*) lectures were arranged. The wage earning scheme was working satisfactorily.

An Open air *cum* Industrial Farm at Koramangala to impart training in agriculture and horticulture was working well. The expenditure incurred was Rs. 8.17

lakhs and earnings was Rs. 3.12 lakhs. Total wages paid was Rs. 0.22 lakhs.

Adolescent offenders convicted by Courts under the Borstal School Act were detained in Borstal School. There were 222 boys at the beginning. 85 were admitted during the year. Of them 102 were discharged. The expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 5.06 lakhs The average cost was Rs. 2,353. Total value of the manufactured items in Borstal School was Rs. 4.01 lakhs. The school participated in the fruit and agricultural show The garden produce was valued at Rs. 0.74 lakh.

CHAPTER VII

DEPARTMENTS UNDER REVENUE SECRETARIAT

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CHAPTER VII

REVENUE

7.1. Religious and Charitable Endowments

The department is headed by a Commissioner, Sri R. Thippoji Rao, I.A.S., who continued as Commissioner for Endowments till October 1975, succeeded by Sri H. Jayaram Rao, I.A.S., who continued in that capacity till the end of the year under report.

Special poojas were performed in all the Muzarai Institutions on the occasion of Independence Day, Republic Day and Gandhi Jayanthi. Several V.I.Ps. including the Governor of Karnataka, Chief Minister, other Ministers visited a number of important Muzarai Institutions during the year. The Governor of Karnataka visited the Karnataka State Charities, Tirumala and Sri Srikanteshwaraswamy temple, Nanjangudu

During the year under review, the religious and charitable Institutions in the State of Karnataka continued to be governed under 5 different Acts. i.e., Mysore Religious and Charitable Institutions Act, 1927 for old Mysore Area, Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowment Act 1951 for old Madras Area, Hyderabad Endowments Regulation for old Hyderabad Area, Bombay Public Trust Act 1950 for old Bombay Area and Coorg Temples Fund Management Act for 10 temples in Coorg District. The uniform Bill for the entire State of Karnataka is still pending before Joint Select Committee.

All the muzarai temples were well maintained during the year under report and their financial position was satisfactory. The educational institutions run by various charitable trusts also functioned satisfactorily.

7.2. Registration and Stamps

Shri R. Thippoji Rao, IAS continued to hold the office of the Inspector General of Registration and Commissioner of Stamps, during the year. At the Head

quarters, the Inspector General of Registration and Commissioner of Stamps was assisted by the Headquarters Assistant and an additional Headquarters Assistant. There were 5 Inspectors of Stamps with Headquarters at Bangalore, Mysore, Shimoga, Dharwad, Gulbarga.

For the purpose of Registration work, the entire State is divided into 19 Districts—each district being again sub divided into several sub districts each of which was under the jurisdiction of a Sub-registrar. The Sub Registrars attend to the work in connection with the registration of documents.

The revenue and expenditure of the department during the year under report was Rs. 10.79 crores and Rs. 1.00 crores respectively as against the corresponding figures of Rs. 12.85 crores and Rs. 0.97 crores, for the previous year.

Government exempted levy of stamp duty and Registration fee wherever it was necessary in the public interest to do so.

7.3. Revenue—Bangalore Division

The Divisional Commissioner is in charge of the division and he is assisted by Deputy Commissioners and Assistant Commissioners. Bangalore division comprises of Bangalore, Tumkur, Chitradurga, Kolar and Shimoga districts.

Tahsildars and Revenue Inspectors of the division conducted periodical inspection of crops. Annual jamabandi was completed in respect of all the villages except 84 in Bangalore, all the villages in Shimoga, all the villages except 39 in Tumkur, and all the villages except 4 in Chitradurga and all the villages Kolar districts.

The seasonal conditions were satisfactory. No special measures were sanctioned to ameliorate the conditions of agriculturists. The condition of cattle was generally satisfactory. Public health was generally good

and drinking water was sufficiently available. There were no unusual immigration of people and there was not much change in the material prosperity of the people. There were 1,695 cases of natural calamities (*i.e.*, fire accidents, floods, hail storms etc.,) and an amount of Rs. 8.75 lakhs was sanctioned as relief. 62,500 acres of waste lands were assessed and out of that 8,100 acres were disposed. 44,797 acres of Government lands were assigned for non agriculturll purpose under Land Grant Rules as per reservation prescribed and out of these 17,574 acres were disposed. Out of Rs. 76.78 lakhs of total betterment levy, Rs. 18.22 lakhs were collected. Out of the water rate of Rs. 518.94 lakhs, Rs. 264.43 lakhs were collected. In Chitradurga district there were instances of unauthorised use of Government water and the concerned Tahsildars were instructed to take action against offenders. Rs. 48.29 lakhs were collected as cess against the total levy of Rs. 113.68 lakhs. There were no salt pans in the division. Revenue collected as taxes (KCST) during the year was Rs. 2.71 crores. No Takavi loans were distributed during the year. Revision of survey and settlement and land records was not undertaken. Boundary marks were inspected by Revenue Inspectors and Tahsildars and were got set right with the help of Village Officers and concerned ryots. There were 9.63 lakh acres of Gomal lands and they were in good condition. Remission of land revenue to the extent of Rs. 8,750 and Rs. 1,01,245 were sanctioned for Bangalore and Tumkur districts respectively. There were 52, 39, 38 and 60 raingauge stations in Bangalore, Chitradurga, Kolar and Tumkur districts respectively. The revenue administration in the division was generally good.

7 4. Revenue—Belgaum Division

The Division was headed by Sri P. R. Dubhashi during the year under report.

No relief work was undertaken in the Division during the year under report (except in Siddapur taluk of Uttara Kannada district) as the seasonal conditions were satisfactory. The drinking water position was satisfactory in the Division. Supply of fodder was also normal Labour was also available in all the districts except in Uttara Kannada, where there was paucity of labour due to sparce population. The total amount spent during the year to meet the natural calamities was Rs. 7.22 lakhs.

134 cases of unauthorised occupation Government land were regularised in the Division. The number of cases was the highest at 118 in Uttara Kannada District while no such cases were reported in Belgaum district.

The gross land revenue during the year under report was Rs. 168.15 lakhs. The remission of land revenue on account of failure of crops amounted to Rs. 7.67 lakhs The number of alienation cases were 1,36,461. No coercive measure was taken in the division, except in Dharwad district, to recover the Government dues. Annual Jamabandi audit was conducted in all the taluks of the division.

The total collection of arrears amounted to Rs. 107.94 lakhs. Since there were heavy arrears of previous years full recoveries could not be effected during the year. The total demand and collection of bunding dues were Rs. 58.24 lakhs and 7.99 lakhs respectively. No takavi loan was distributed in the division during the year.

Irrigation While majority of the minor and medium irrigation works needed renovation, the major irrigation projects were in good condition. 5,38,642 acres of land were under both major, medium and minor irrigation works.

The following was demand, collection and balance under (i) Betterment levy, (ii) Water rate and (iii) Maintenance Cess.

(*Rs. lakhs*)

Item	*Demand*	*Collection*	*Balance*
Betterment levies	21.54	4.33	17.21
Water rates	123.40	34.88	88.52
Maintenance Cess	27.54	6.59	20.95

Record of Rights : Revision of Survey Settlement was not due in any of the districts in the Division during the year under report.

Disposal of Mutation entries : A total of about 71,000 mutation entries were disposed out of about 82,000.

Disposal of disputed cases of Takarar takthe : Out of a total of 3,429 disputed cases 2,369 cases were disposed.

Phodi cases : The total number of phodi cases was 11,817, out of which 6,899 cases were disposed leaving a balance of 4,918 cases.

During the year under report an amount of about Rs. 37, 000 was recovered as late fee and fine.

The progress on land reforms in the division was as follows :

	Receipt	*Disposal*	*Balance*
1. Application under Section 48 A.	3,32,803	1,06,068	2,26,735
2. Declarations under Section 66.	55,208	19,252	35,956
3. Declarations under Section 79-B.	181	106	75
4. Declarations under Section 81-A.			

During the year under report 5,193 houses were constructed under People's Housing Scheme and the amount spent was Rs. 114.31 lakhs. During the same period, 77,054 house sites were distributed, number of eligible persons were 1,14,033 and amount utilised was Rs. 22.66 lakhs.

During 1975-76, 18,251 debtors were identified in the division and 9,335 debtors were granted relief under Karnataka Debt Relief Act 1976. Similarly 959 persons were identified/detected as bonded labourers and released and 374 bonded labourers were rehabilitated.

7.5. Revenue—Gulbarga Division

The Division is headed by the Divisional Commissioner. He was assisted by Deputy Commissioners and Special Deputy Commissioners at the District level and Assistant Commissioners and Tahsildars at sub division and taluka level. For a major part of the year Sri K. M. Mirani, I.A.S. was the Divisional Commissioner,

Seasonal Conditions : The seasonal condition during the year was not satisfactory due to unprecedented heavy rainfall. Because of this, crops were severely affected. Only in Bidar District the condition of the crops was satisfactory. In the three districts of the division *viz.*, Gulbarga, Raichur and Bellary, relief works like minor irrigation works and soil conservation were taken up. Financial relief was also given. However, drinking water was available for both cattle and men ; the availability of fodder for the cattle was also satisfactory. Despite the unsatisfactory seasonal condition, labour availability was satisfactory in the division. The total amount of relief provided to the division to meet the loss sustained due to natural calamities was Rs. 38.89 lakhs.

Land : There was an increase in the area under selected crops during the year under review.

Revenue : The Annual Jamabandi audit was under progress in Gulbarga, Bellary and Raichur Districts of the division ; in Bidar District it was finalised. The total revenue receipts of the division was Rs. 234.99 lakhs. Except in chronic cases of default when defaulters did not have the capacity to pay, coercive measures were not taken during the year under report.

Taccavi loans : No taccavi loans were advanced during the year.

Irrigation : While some of the tanks in Raichurwere in bad condition, the minor irrigation sources were in good condition in Bidar and Bellary districts. The condition of irrigation projects in Bellary District was good ; however, the canals of TBP LBC is suspectable to breaches every year in Raichur and Sindhanoor Taluks. An area of 8,32,510 acres of land was under major irrigation in Raichur and Bellary Districts.

The following was the demand, collection and balance under (i) Betterment levy ; (ii) Water rate and (iii) Maintenance Cess in the division.

(*Rs. lakhs*)

Item	*Demand*	*Collection*	*Balance*
Betterment Levy	48.58	8.21	40.37
Water rates	358.38	71.62	286.76
Maintenance Cess	61.54	3.01	58.53

In Raichur and Bellary Districts penal water rate was imposed on cultivators for unauthorised use of Government water.

Record of Rights :

There was no revision of survey and settlement in the divsion except in Bellary District, where survey and classification work was completed in 18 villages.

Disposal of Mutation Entries : About 42,500 mutation entries were disposed off in the division out of about 73,000 cases for disposal. No mutation fees were collected in the division.

Takarar Taktha : Out of about 9,200 cases in the three districts *viz.*, Raichur, Bidar Bellary of the division about 6,300 cases were disposed.

The progress of Land Reforms in the division was as follows :

No. of applications received under Section 48 A	*No. disposed of*	*Balance*
91,853	14,417	77,436

During the year under report special recovery drives were launched in the districts for collecting the Government dues. Old age pensions were sanctioned to a number of people and house sites were also distributed to the weaker sections.

7.6. Revenue—Mysore Division

Sri Samuel Appaji was the Divisional Commissioner during the year under review.

Seasonal conditions were satisfactory in the division except in Kodagu District, where damage was caused to paddy crop due to heavy rain and floods. Necessary relief measures were undertaken and cash relief was also given. Due to timely relief measures no distress conditions prevailed in the division. Necessary technical guidance, agricultural inputs were made available through Agriculture Department. Some of the Special Schemes like S.F.D.A., Debt Relief, DIR Scheme were also undertaken during the period under review. Fodder to the

cattle and drinking water both for human and cattle population was available. Effective measures were under taken to prevent epidemic diseases. Labour was generally available in all the districts. The amount sanctioned to meet the relief measures of accidental fire cases was Rs. 5.98 lakhs.

During the year under review, about 4,600 hactares of land were assessed as waste lands available ; 5,500 hectares of land were taken up for cultivation and 450 hectares of land were relinquished during the year. An extent of 350 hectares of land with an assessment of Rs. 3,184 was alienated during the year. No date reserve land and forest department land was released to Revenue Department and the previous years' balance was available for disposal during the year under report. Out of total applications of 84,789 for disposal under darkhast, 48,758 cases were disposed ; amount realised was Rs. 16,859 by granting about 3,130 hectares of land.

The total demand of land revenue during the year was Rs. 260.13 lakhs while the actual collections was Rs. 122.38 lakns. Total remission was Rs. 4.58 lakhs. During the period under reference in 20,384 cases, coercive steps were taken and an amount of Rs. 33,72,051 was recovered. The Huzur Jamabandi was conducted in all taluks of the Division by the Jamabandi Officers who were not below the rank of Assistant Commissioners.

The total collection of Takavi loans during the year amounted to Rs. 14.35 lakhs, leaving a balance of Rs. 32.08 lakhs. Similarly Rs. 13.42 lakhs was collected under Land Improvement loans.

T. Narasipur in Mysore district was the only Taluk served by Visweswaraya Canal. An area of 160,083 hectares of land was irrigated in Mandya District. The following was the demand collection and Balance under (i) Betterment levy ; (ii) Water rate and ; (iii) mainten ance cess in Mandya district.

(Rs. lakhs)

Demand		*Collection*	*Balance*
Betterment levy	2.73	2.23	4.21
Water rate	9.48	4.48	5.00
Maintenance cess	56.17	26.46	0.96

Except in Chikmagalur district, no revision of survey and settlement was taken up in other districts of the division, during the year under report. The work of Record of Rights was introduced in all the districts of the division.

Out of 2,38,126 cases of mutation for disposal, 1,72,984 cases were disposed off and sum of Rs. 1,95,618 was collected during the year under report.

There were 55,844 cases relating to takarar takthas for disposal during the year under report, of which 14,170 cases were disposed off leaving a balance of 41,574 cases at the end of the year.

During the year under review there were 55,739 phodi cases, out of which, 13;302 cases were disposed off and the balance at the end of the year was 42,437 cases An area of 11,500 heatares of land was phoded durings the year.

The following gives the tenancy cases dealt in the division :

O.B.	*Peceipt*	*Total*	*Disposal*	*Balance*
1,27,377	18,644	1,46,021	5,656	1,40,365

During the year under report there were 36 Trignoi metrical Survey stations. Out of that 26 were inspected by the Revenue Officers.

7.7 Survey. Settlement and Land Records

The Director of Survey, Settlement and Land Records is the head of Department who is assisted by Joint Directors, Technical Assistant, Headquarters Assistant, Office Assistants and other supporting staff. Joint Director is incharge of administration at the divisional level .There were four divisions *viz.*, Bangalore, Mysore, Belgaum and Gulbarga. Shri R. Thippoji Rao, IAS functioned as Director during the year.

The total expenditure incurred by the department was Rs. 200.50 lakhs.

About 1,22,000 block and 1,16,400 hissas were measured and about 1,62,600 blocks and 93,800 hissas were checked during the year. A special drive for the disposal of Dharkhast phodi records were taken up in the districts of Mysore, Mandya, Hassan, Chickmagalur, South Kanara and Coorg. Most of the old records were disposed off. 8,004 Land grant cases covering an area of 58,930 acres were disposed off. Measurement work in respect of 2,240 blocks and 646 hissas comprising an extent of 8,055 acres was done in the kavals of Mysore and Chikmagalur. Revenue Department was assisted in identifying blocks in 148 lease cases. A special drive for the disposal of coffee Registration cases in Coorg District was undertaken. 966 cases pertaining to 2,258 blocks were disposed off.

The up dating of land records relating to tribal areas was undertaken. The work in respect of 30 colonies in Somwarpet Taluk was completed.

Measurement work in respect of 348 blocks and 327 hissas covering an area of 1,377 acres was undertaken for the settlement of Tibatian refugees. The Surveyors assisted the Tahsildars and Block Development Officers in measuring house sites to be allotted to the houseless poor. The measurement of land released by the Forest Department was also attended to. Interstate boundaries were also verified.

Theodolite survey and Plane table survey were completed in respect of Bangalore City. Enquiries in respect of 1,66,920 properties were completed. The writing of P.R. Cards and Certificates in respect of 97,966 properties and 86,843 properties respectively were completed.

Theodolite Survey and Plane Table Survey were completed in respect of Kolar Gold Field. The enquiry work in respect of 10,002 properties were completed in Gulbarga City. In Bellary 779 T. Stones and 10,887 properties were reviewed. City Survey Offices in Belgaum Division reviewed 1,843 T. Stones and 64,341 properties during the year.

A sum of Rs. 97,852 was recovered as Sannad fees during the year and an amount of Rs. 1,19,260 was realised by way of sale of maps.

The Survey and Settlement Training Institute, Mysore imparted training to the Probationery Officers as well as inservice personnel of the department. 94 persons received training during the year.

CHAPTER VIII

DEPARTMENTS UNDER THE AGRICULTURE AND ANIMAL HUSBANDRY SECRETARIAT

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CHAPTER VIII

AGRICULTURE AND ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

8.1. Agriculture

The department of Agriculture was headed by a Director. He was assisted by Joint Directors of Agriculture, Deputy Directors of Agriculture, Assistant Directors of Agriculture, Agricultural Officers, Assistant Agricultural Officers and other ministerial staff. Dr. Dwarakinath was holding the post of Director except for the period from 26th June 1975 to 15th August 1975 during which period Shri B. P. Venkataramaiah, Joint Director held additional charge.

The Budget provision and expenditure incurred under major heads were as follows :

(*Rs. in lakhs*)

	Budget provision			*Expenditure*		
	Non plan	*Plan*	*CSS*	*Non plan*	*Plan*	*CSS*
1. Agriculture.	538.84	179.00	74.54	534.77	110.50	72.41
2. Soil and water conservation.	85.00	150.00	40.00	82.12	211.98	27.92
3. Area development.	22.30	.	143.93	22.50	.	106.59
Total	646.14	329.00	258.47	639.39	322.48	206.92

Emphasis was given on (1) Covering more area under High Yielding Varieties (2) timely supply of inputs (3) extension of multiple cropping (4) exploitation of area under assured irrigation (5) implementation of dry farming technology (6) publicity measures and training of farmers.

Two new Agricultural schools were sanctioned. The Rural development Training Centre at Kudige was upgraded. The department made arrangements for the supply of required inputs through Co-operatives, Agro-Industries Corporation and other agencies.

For production of foundation seeds, the Department maintained seed farms in different parts of the State. The total expenditure and receipts of the seed farms were Rs. 37,89,658 and Rs. 15,97,279 respectively. Quality control measures were employed at all stages of production. The seed certification work was undertaken by the Karnataka Seed Certification Agency. The Seeds Act was enforced in the state through Seed Inspectors. The Seed Inspectors visited 1,326 sale premises and drawn 3,627 samples.

Fertiliser supplies were regulated as per the advance programme of supplies drawn up in the Zonal Conference held by Government of India. Fertilizers were distributed through three agencies (1) Karnataka State Co-operative Marketing Federation Limited (2) Karnataka Agro Industries Corporation Limited (3) Private dealers. Government introduced identification cards for the farmers to purchase fertilisers. 1,332 fertiliser samples were drawn and 1,106 fertiliser samples were analysed, There were 5,672 sale points. 25 percent subsidy for the supply of plant protection equipments to farmers was sanctioned by Government.

The Intensive Agricultural Area Programme was in operation in all the districts of the state except Mandya where Intensive Agricultural Development programme was in operation. The scheme was formulated to raise yield per unit area by ensuring complete adoption of package of practices. Special stress under the Intensive Agricultural Development Programme in the district was on 'Farm Planning', demonstration, training of farmers and farm information work. Crop competition was introduced at Taluk, District, State and All India level

and winners were awarded prizes. Pulses Development Programme also received importance. During the year, Government of India sanctioned Rs. 7,25,100 for pulses development. Centrally sponsored scheme for Intensive Oil seeds Development was started in 1975. An expenditure of Rs. 11,246 was incurred as against a budget provision of Rs. 11,87,208. Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for development of Sunflower, started to popularise sunflower, incurred an expenditure of Rs. 2.53 lakhs against a budget provision of Rs. 2.58 lakhs. Special programmes were undertaken for the development of commercial crops such as cotton, sugarcane and tobacco. For the development of cotton, the programmes under the state sector includes comprehensive cotton development scheme, the Sea Island Cotton Development Scheme, enforcement of legislation for maintenance of purity of cotton and under centrally sponsored programmes includes Intensive Cotton Development Programme and production of hybrid cotton seeds.

With the object of assessing the fertility status of the soil in all the districts of the state and provide service to the farmers for efficient and economic use of fertilisers and better soil management practices Soil Testing Laboratories were set up. There were 18 Soil Testing Laboratories in the State. Besides, there were two mobile soil testing laboratories working in the state with the object of testing different varieties of field crops, introduction of new varieties of crops, conducting interzonal plant survey to spot out promising varieties and also keeping a watch over the performance of each variety in different parts of the state.

Crop varietal trials were conducted National Demonstration Programme and Pilot Project on Multiple Cropping Programme continued during the year. 3,564 farmers were trained on multiple cropping, soil and management practices, Plant Protection etc. Inservice training for the staff of the department was also given.

The Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Integrated Dry land Agricultural Development Projects continued at Hadagalli, Bijapur and Doddaballapur.

Farmers sons were trained at the Agricultural schools for a period of 10 months Indo Japanese Agricultural Extension Training Centre, Mandya and Indo Japanese Agricultural Training Sub-centres, Kumta and Beithangadi also conducted training courses.

The Farm Information Units continued to give useful information to farmers. Farm Ayacut Development Programmes were in operation under the Department. Soil conservation is an important programme in the state carried out to conserve the precious top soil and the moisture as well contour bunding was carried out by the department and the cost is recovered in 15 annual instalments.

8.2 Horticulture

The main objective of the department was to ensure an overall and balanced development of planatation and other horticultural crops in the state.

In order to achieve its objective, the department undertook several plan and non plan schemes during the year. Important among them were the Fruit Development scheme, vegetable development scheme, scheme for development of vegetables in riverbeds and tankbeds, Subsidiary food crops schemes; Pineapple development scheme, Cardamom, Coconut and Areca development schemes etc. About 21.54 lakhs fruit plants, 2.45 lakhs pepper cuttings, 6.41 lakh cardamom seedlings, 4.38 lakh coconut seedlings were raised and distributed during the year, through 357 farms and nurseries in the state. About 426 kgs. of vegetable seeds were also distributed. Mass spraying work was also undertaken (in particular, 11.451 hectares under chillies were covered) besides distribution of chemicals at subsidised rates.

Several horticultural programmes under the the Western Ghat Development Programme, World Bank Scheme, Small Farmers' Development Agencies' Progra grammes, Marginal Farmers' and Agricultural Labourers' Agencies' Development Programmes etc., were implemented.

Establishment of Development Farms atM. M. hills and K. R. Nagar, Model orchards at Padil, Dry orchad at Almatti, vegetable seed farm at Mangalore, Cocoa orchard at Charmady, Herb garden at Mysore etc., was under taken and the works were under progress.

A scheme for production of hybrid Coconut seeds at Krishnaraja Sagar, Kannamangala and Bellara was also implemented. During the year, 1960 cashew seedlings were also raised by patch budding process, under the cashew vegetative propagation programme. Further 24 demonstrations in which 2400 cuttings were planted were also laid out under hybrid pepper scheme.

About 6,600 vegetable seed samples were tested by the seed testing laboratory. 200 hibiscus and about 350 crotons seedlings were raised by hybridation work. Also 37 different species of plants and 54 species of seeds were introduced in the floriculture section.

The department also participated in the Applied Nutrition Programmes of 25 development blocks. Under this programme, 206 school gardens, 80 community gardens and 2540 kitchen gardens were developed.

The hill stations at Nandi (Kolar district) and Kemmangundi Chickmagalur district) were maintained by the department, these stations were visited by 72,530 visitors during the year.

Budget Provision and expenditure in respect of department were as shown below :—

(*Rs. lakhs*)

		Provision	*Expenditure*
1. Plan	..	77.84	70.67
2. Non Plan	..	164.95	29.73
Total	..	242.79	94.40

8.3. Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services department.

The main objectives of the department are (i) rendering veterinary aid and animal health coverage, through preventive and curative services, (ii) improvement of livestock through adoption of improved techniques of breeding, feeding and management and (iii) dairy development in all its aspects, *viz.*, production, procrurement and marketing. While preventive and curative services are rendered through a net work of veterinary institutions spread over the state, improvement of live stock is sought to be achieved through cross breeding of indigenous breeds with exotic breeds, mainly by adoption of artificial insemenation techniques. A number of livestock improvement and dairy development programmes were being implemented during the year under report by the department in the furtherance of its objectives.

The department was headed by a Director at the state Head Quarters. Dr. R. D. Naniaiah continued to be the Director during the year under report. He was assisted at the head quarters by 3 Joint Directors, 2 Development Officers and a few other officers. The Institute of Animal Health and Biologicals was headed by a Joint Director who was assisted by a Deputy Director wholly in charge of the Rinderpest Eradication Programme.

There were four Regional Deputy Directors each in charge of a division, co-terminus with the Revenue division. In addition, there were two Senior class I Officers at Bangalore and Dharwad each in charge of special schemes.

The district administration was headed by a Senior Assistant Director and the taluk level veterinary Dispensaries were headed by Veterinary Assistant Surgeons. At lower levels, the Rural Veterinary Dispen.

saries and Artificial Insemination Units were under the charge of Veterinary and Livestock Inspectors. In addition, there were 4 cattle farms, Breeding station each under the charge of a Senior Assistant Director and five dairies each under the charge of a Superintendent (Class II). The total strength of the technical person as at the end of the year was 855, the cadre wise breakup being as follows :

		No. of persons
1.	Director	1
2.	Joint Directors	3
3.	Deputy Directors	11
4.	Senior Assistant Directors ..	33
5.	Assistant Directors	351
6.	Veterinary Assistant Surgeons ..	455
	Total ..	855

Veterinary Aid and Animal health coverage

At the end of the year threre were 1,121 veterinary Institutions, comprising of 33 Veterinary Hospitals. 352 Veterinary Dispensaries, 676 Rural Veterinary Dispensaries and 60 Veterinary aid Centres. These institutions treated about 8 thousand in-patients and about 37.76 lakh out patients. Also the personnel of the department while on tour treated about 50 thousand cases of contagious diseases and about 2.18 lakh cases of non-contagious diseases. The number of castrations performed during the year was about 3.75 lakhs, 2.67 lakhs in institutions and 1.08 lakhs while on tour.

There were several out breaks of animal and poultry diseases during the year *viz.*, Haemorhagic Septicamia, Black Quarter, Rinderpest, Entero toxamia and Raniket.

A total of about 79.80 lakh presentive inoculations were done. The diseasewise details were as follows :

Disease	*No. of inoculations*
Anthrax	1.38
Foot and Mouth diseases ..	0.26
Sheep pox	1.15
Haemorhagic Septicamia ..	18.71
Entero Toxamia	4.75
Black quarter	17.12
Rinderpest	20.72
Raniket	11.26
Fowl pox	1.30
Pigeon pox	0.82
Others	2.33
Total ..	79.80

The Institute of Animal health and veterinary Biologicals continued disease investigation work in order to fore warn the concerned of the attack of diseases and set in motion control measures. With this end in view, 136 postmortem examination were done and about 1,100 blood smears, lung smears,,etc., examined. The parasitology centres treated about 50,000 animals for parasitic diseases. The laboratory of the institute supplied **70,000** doses of vaccine against Foot and Mouth disease.

Livestock Improvement and Cattle development

Livestock improvement is mainly sought to be achieved through adoption of cross breeding ona massive scale using superior germ plasm of exotic bulls. The six livestock farms in the districts of Bangalore. Bellary, Dakshia Kannada, Chickmagalur were, therefore, established to breed pure exotic and corssbred bulls. The department has takenup some schemes to increase

the production of fodder in the available cultivated areas of livestock farms One fodder development officer assisted by two Assistant Agricultural Officers is incharge of these schemes. The total livestock strength at the end of the year was 3,032.

There were two Intensive Cattle Development. Projects, one at Bangalore and another at Hubli-Dharwar. The total expenditure incurred under Intensive Cattle Development Scheme during the year was Rs. 25.7 lakhs. 31 key village schemes established earlier continued during the year. 63,501 artificial inseminations, 31,625 castrations, 5,91,265 preventive inoculations and 14 cattle shows were done during the year There were 4 semen banks and 30 bull centres maintaining 157 bulls. In order to exploit the rich natural resources of western ghat regions an "Integrated Development of Western Ghat Region" was taken up.

Under this scheme establishment of Artificial Insemination units, pasture development in private holdings, supply of crossbred bulls and subsidising the cost of rearing female calves were implemented. Under Command Area Development Programme, establishment of Artificial Insemination units, fodder Deonstration Plots, distribution of chaff cutters, establishment of dairy co operatives, establishment of Chilling Centres and training of farmers were implemented. The Drought Prone Area Programme was taken up in Bijapur District under the World Bank Assistance.

The State occupied fourth place in sheep population in the country. The department also laid emphasis on shearing grading and marketing of wool. Six sheep Breeding farms were functioning in the State. There were total of 4,922 sheep at the end of the year. The nine sheep and wool development schemes in the state continued to function during the year under report. A wool Analysis Laboratory had been established at Ranebennur. 11 Sheep Breeders' Associations were engaged

in providing health coverage and marketing facilities for the flock owners in the area.

Karnataka State holds an unique position in poultry development also. The state had one state poultry farm, 11 Regional poultry farms, 11 Poultry Extension Centres, 2 Poultry units and 4 Intensive Poultry Development Projects. Poultry production programme was one of the important activities of Applied Nutrition Programme. The Intensive Egg and Poultry Production-cum-Marketing Centre Hebbal continued to function during the year under report.

There were two pig breeding stations one at Hessaraghatta and another at Kudige and both were continued to function during the year under report. The improved breeds were distributed to the weaker sections of the community in order to improve their economic condition.

Dairy Development

It was one of the most important programmes. The Government dairies and the Rural Dairy Centres in the state offer the milk producers in the rural areas assured marketing facilities, for the milk produced throughout the year, while the consumers in the city are assured of clean and wholesome milk. The exploitation of producers by the middlemen is averted. There were 5 Government Dairies, 4 Rural Dairy Centres, 31 chilling units and 2 Dairy Extension schemes under the control of the department 112.85 lakh litres of milk was procured in Government dairy and rural dairy centres and 95.38 lakh litres of milk was handled.

During the year 216 cattle fairs were held 16,34,632 cattle, 48,217 buffaloes and 34,231 other livestock participated in the fairs. Integrated Sameple Survey Scheme on production of major livestock products continued during the year. Officers and Officials of the department was deputed for various training courses.

8.4 Indo—Danish Project

The [illegible] nish Project was started at Hessaraghatta [illegible] 1974, in collaboration with the Govern[illegible] k. During the year under report, in [illegible] main station at Hessarghatta. Three [illegible] unirabad, Kudige and Dharwad were [illegible]

[illegible] ective of the department was to achieve increase in milk production through improvement of the breed of cattle in the state through artificial insemenation of cows of local breeds.

During the year. Dr. Krishnan continued as the Director of the department. The Director was assisted at the main project by 5 Veterinary Officers and one Agricultural Officer and by superintendents at the sub-stations. The four Danish experts who were assisting the project authorities returned to their country after completing their assignment.

The budget allottment and expenditure, as well as revenue from the several stations during the year were as follows.

(*Rs. in lakhs*)

Station	*Allotment*	*Expenditure*	*Revenue*
1. Main Station, Hessarghatta.	13.88	13·88	5.31
2. Sub station, Munirabad.	7.17	5.85	1.07
3. Sub station, Kudige.	4.93	4.19	1.80
4. Sub station, Dharwar.	3.56	2.31	0.99
Total ..	29.54	26.23	9.17

There were 796 animals in all the four stations as at the end of the year. Of this, 186 were Red Dane Cows, 88 Jersy Cows 18 Krishna valley Cows and 13 cross bred Cows. The number of breeding bulls were 21 Red Dane and 7 Jersey. (There were two cross bred breeding buffaloes). The rest were heifers, calves and bullocks.

The milk produced during the year was about 5.17 lakh Kgs.

During the year 3,500 c.c's of frozen semen was imported from Denmark and another 1300 c.c. collected from the bulls in the department. About 3.60 lakhs c.c's of extended semen was distributed to the veterinary institutions and the artificial insemination units in the state. In addition, about 2,750 artificial insemination were also done. Further about 20,000 animals were treated about 43,000 vaccinations and about 2,300 castrations done.

From about 450 acres of land under fodder production, about 4,700 tonnes of green fodder was produced, part of which was used for production of 588 tonnes of silage and 651 tonnes of hay. 115 demonstrations of fodder growing were also conducted. About 33.03 lakh root slips were also supplied to farmers free of cost and to other concerned institutions at a nominal cost.

The progeny testing scheme to select high lactation cows born to Red-Dane bulls., and again the male progenies of such cows for cross breeding purposes was extended to an area covered by 68 veterinary institutions

Under the several training programmes conducted by the department, about 800 farmers were trained, the training courses ranging from 3 days to 2 weeks. Further, eight Veterinary and Livestock Inspectors were trained for a period of six weeks. About 100 film shows and 22 calfrallies were also conducted.

8·5 Fisheries

During the year under report, the department was declared as a major department. Shri M. Jayaraj was holding the post of Director during the year. At head quarters Director was assisted by one Joint Director of Fisheries, 3 Deputy Directors of Fisheries (including Special Officer (project) and 5 Assistant Directors Fisheries including the curator. The state was divided into six zones each under Deputy Director. Assistant Directors were incharge at district level.

Total budget grant covering plan, non-plan and centrally sponsored schemes for the year was Rs. 184.90 lakhs. An expenditure of Rs. 186.21 lakhs was incurred Total receipts during the year was Rs. 26.61 lakhs.

Total marine fish production during the year was 88,[illegible]23 tonnes valued at Rs. 9.63 crores. The market price structure of fish was highly favourable to the fisher men. Subsidies were given to 91 fishermen for procure ment of new boats.

1349 mechanised boats were operated by fishermen during the year. Major centres for operation of mechanised boats were Mangalore, Ullal, Mookey, Malpe and Gangolli in South Kanara and Honnavar, Tadri, Karwar and Alvekodi in North Kanara district.

Two of the Fishermen Training Centre at Mangalore and Karwar were reorganised into Survey units. There were 23 fish curing yards in the State and 10.412 tonnes of fish was cured.

With the formation of the Karnataka Fisheries Development Corporation all the ice plants, cold storages and freezing plants were transferred to the corporation. On account of the incentive offered by the Government by granting subsidy, private entreprenuers had setup ice plants, cold storages, freezing plants, canning plants and fish meal plants in the State. There were 39 ice plants, 30 cold storages, 20 freezing plants, 7 canning plants and

2 fish meal plants. Fishery by products like extraction of fish oil, guano, manure, fish meal, fish maws and shark fin were under the hands of private entrepreneurs. The Fisheries Technological Research Station was engaged in the purification of shark liver oil, preparation of protein concerntrate from fish, preparation of fish pickles etc.

The state had 4 lakh hectares of inland water area suitable for fish culture. Major resources comprised of 28 reservoirs, 2,700 major tanks 30,000 minor tanks, 6,000 kms of river stretches and 3,000 kms of channels. The Inland Fishery Development Programme included (1) Survey of inland waters for fish culture (2) fish seed procurement, production, rearing and distribution, (3) selection and stocking of suitable waters with suitable fish seeds, (4) technical advice and guidance in fish cultural operations (5) exploitation of the developed waters by licencing and leasing out to public besides departmental fishing on a limited scale (6) conservation of fishery wealth by enforcing fishery laws in perennial waters (7) encouraging and assisting co operative movement for inland fishing development (8) Training fishermen in management of fish culture and fishing and (9) assisting in the organisation of fish marketing and distribution system on improved methods. 356 tanks, 220 ponds and 88 wells were surveyed during 1975-76 for the suitability for fish culture. A special scheme for survey of rivers was sanctioned during the year and a total extent of 542 kms were surveyed 621.20 lakh fish seed were produced by departmental farms and 202.27 lakh fish seed were procured from outside the state. Total revenue from inland fisheries was Rs. 9.60 lakhs.

The total budget provision under Drought Prone Area Development Programme was Rs. 47.00 lakhs against which an expenditure of Rs. 47.63 lakhs was incurred. The following schemes were included in the Five year plans : (1) Construction of fish farms (2) fish seed production, rearing and distribution (3) Development of small water fisheries (4) Development of

reservoir and riverine fisheries (5) assistance to fishermen for procuring fishing gear (6) assistance for improvement of traditional fishing (7) assistance to medium boat mechanisation (8) grant of share capital to State Fisheries Development Corporation (9) Development of mariculture (10) establishment of ice plants, cold storages and processing plants (11) construction of fish markets (12) Research, education and training (13) fisheries extension work and administration (14) Housing facilities (15) assistance to co-operatives (16) Employment promotion schemes (17) providing landing and berthing facilities.

Sanction was accorded for construction of an all weather fishing harbour at Malpe costing Rs. 21.7 million with World Bank Assistance and the post of Project Co-ordinator was created. Large scale breeding of grass carp and trout fish culture were introduced. A new centre for the Inland Fishermen Training at Hagaribommanahalli was started. A mini acquarium was opened at Lalbagh. Commercial purse-seining in the coastal waters of Karnataka was started.

CHAPTER IX

DEPARTMENTS UNDER FOOD AND FOREST SECRETARIAT

CHAPTER IX

FOOD AND FOREST

9.1 Food and Civil Supplies

The department is headed by a Director, which post was held by Shri J. K. Arora, I.A.S. during the year under report. He was assisted by Joint Directors, Assistant Directors, Range Officers and Other ministerial Staff.

Procurement rates ranging from Rs. 74 to Rs. 89 per quintal, depending upon the quality of paddy, were fixed. Rate fixed for jowar was Rs. 74 per quintal.

The Karnataka Food and Civil Supplies Corporation was the principal procurement agent for the entire State. It in turn appointed the local Taluk Agricultural produce Co operative Marketing Societies and other suitable Co operative Societies as their sub-agents. The Deputy Commissioners notified the purchase points and storage points before the commencement of harvest. The procurement was looked the commencement of harvest. The procurement was looked after by the Joint Director (Depots). No foodgrains were imported to the State during the year.

There was a total storage capacity of 48,540 tonnes under the control of the department. The department also took on hire some godowns from Food Corporation of India. The Storage accomodation offered by the State and Central warehousing corporations were also utilised. The Services of State warehousing corporation for fumigation of foodgrains and prophylactic disinfestation of godowns were utilised. Informal Rationing was inforce in Bangalore Corporation and other informal rationing areas. There were 25 wholesalers in the informal rationing area of Bangalore City. The crushing capacity of Roller Flour Mills in the State was of the order of 34,949 tonnes per month. New licences for installation of roller flour mills were issued in 7 districts.

There was no abnormal change in the price of the open market sugar. At the beginning of the year there were 4,595 applications pending grant of licences for installation of rice mills. 2,075 fresh applications were received during the year. 1,387 applications were disposed off during the year.

The Civil Supplies Wing of the Directorate of Food and Civil Supplies continued to deal with the implementation of central orders in respect of essential commodities other than food stuffs. This wing keeps vigil over proper supply, distribution and prices of essential commodities under the kerosene oil dealers licensing order 388 wholesale dealer's, 3,691 retailers's and 1,275 hawkers' licences were granted/renewed. Price of kerosene was revised twice during the year, with effect from 31st December 1975 and 31st January 1976, on account of price hike by oil companies. Use of kerosene for purposes other than cooking and lighting continued to be restricted. But exemption was granted in certain cases. Under the Karnataka Vanaspathi Dealers Licensing Order, 260, wholesale dealers' licences and 823 retail dealers' licences were renewed.

9.2 Forest

The Chief Conservator is the head of Department. During the year under report, Shri G. B. Mavinkurve IFS was the Chief Conservator of Forests (General) and Shri R. R. Parvathikar IFS was the Chief Conservator of Forests (Development). They were assisted by Deputy Chief Conservators of Forests and Conservators of Forests. For administrative convenience the forests of the state were grouped into 7 circles *viz.*, Bangalore, Belgaum, Bellary, Kanara, Kodagu, Mysore and Shimoga. In addition to these, there was the Forest Research and Utilisation circle, Working plans and Development Circle, Rubber Plantation Circle, and Wildlife Preservation circle.

Total revenue realised from forests during the year was Rs. 29.47 croes. The expenditure, on the other hand

was Rs. 11.09 crores, as against a budget allotment of Rs. 10.660 crores. Capital outlay on forests was about 36.53 lakhs and that on Chamarajendra Zoological garden was Rs. 18.49 lakhs.

The forest area of the State which was 38,024.52 sq. kms. at the beginning of the year was only 37,567.08 sq. kms. at the close of the year. Out of this 32,580.20 sq. kms. were under the charge of the Forest Department, 4,562.46 sq. kms. under the charge of Revenue Department and 116.00 sq. kms. under the charge of Village Panchayats, the remaining 308 42 sq. kms. being private forests.

State forests were managed according to the working plans drawn up by the circles. The 26th Vanamahotsava was sponsored by the Department during the year. The Department Supplied nursery raised seedlings to the Taluk Boards, educational institutions, State and Central government departments and public. Exploitation of timber and firewood from the Forest was done through departmental agencies as well as private agencies on the lines of working plans of the respective areas. The right of removal of standing timber at negotiated rates by the industries from several concessional areas was allowed. Matured and dead sandalwood trees were enumerated, uprooted, rough dressed and delivered to respective sandalwood depots. Government Saw Mills and Workshops at Murkal, Wood Preservation Plant at Shimoga, Integrated Wood Industries at Shimoga, Jai Hind Saw Mills, and Seasoning Kiln at Dandeli, and Wood preservation plant at Alpe were transferred to the Karnataka Forest Industries Corporations.

The Silviculturist Divisions of Karnataka Forest Department confine their attention to the research works and experiments on various indegenous and exotic species. During the year, emphasis was laid on measures like rehabilitation of degraded forests, raising of economic plantations, improvement of logging operations, development of communications and buildings, development of minor forest produce, raising of canalside plantations,

cashew development and farm forestry. The important schemes executed under plan schemes were: (1) Rehabilitation of degraded forests (2) teak plantation (3) matchwood plantation (4) Soil conservation (afforestation) (5) Cashew plantations (package programme) (6) Development of building and roads (7) Drought prone area programme (8) development of hilly area in western ghats (9) development of command Area (10) nature conservation (Preservation of wild life) (11) development of minor forest produce.

Wild life preservation

17 sancturies and National Parks preserved under the provisions of wild life (preservation) Act were looked after by the Department. The Bannerghatta National Park scrutinising Committee meeting was conducted on 28th October 1975 and 3rd January 1976 to discuss the priority of works to be done by the Land Army as well as by the department. The Advisory Committee meeting for the maintenance and development works in the Mysore Zoo was held on 3rd July 1975. The Barter Deal Committee for exchange of animals to the zoo was formed. During the year, a sum of Rs. 10.69 lakhs was spent for the development works at Bannerghatta National Park. The Mysore Wild Life sub-division incurred an expenditure of Rs. 4.30 lakhs during the year. The total revenue received from 4 wild life sub-divisions and Mysore zoo was Rs. 5.20 lakhs and total expenditure incurred was Rs. 39.40 lakhs. No casualities of any kind occured during the year under report.

Bandipur Tiger Reserve, one of the nine tiger reserves established under 'Project Tiger' was located in Mysore district. The extent of the Tiger Reserve was 689.52 sq. kms. Total expenditure incurred for 'Project Tiger' during 75–76 was Rs. 5.82 lakhs.

Training

Fourteen candidates were deputed for the Rangers Training Course at Southern Forest Rangers' College, Coimbatore.

CHAPTER X

DEPARTMENT UNDER RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION SECRETARIAT

CHAPTER X

RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION

10.1 Co-operation

The Registrar of Co-operative Societies is the head of the Department. During the year under report, at the head quarters, he was assisted by four Joint Registrarse three Deputy Registrars, two Assistant Registrars, ony Executive Engineer, two Assistant Engineers, one Deputy Controller of State Accounts, one Deputy Director of Statistics, one Dairy Officer and fourteen Headquarters Assistants. At the Divisional level, there were one Joint Registrar for each division. At the district level, there were twenty Deputy Registrars, two for Bangalore district and one for each of the other 18 district. At the sub-divisional level, there were 41 Assistant Registrars. The staff strength of the department as at the end of the year was as follows :

Class I		*Class II*		*Class III*		*Class IV*	
Total	SC and ST	Total	SC and ST	Total	SC and ST	Total	SC and ST
72	1	319	14	2328	204	1082	156

The following statement shows the budget provision and expenditure during 1975-76.

(*Rs. in lakhs*)

Item	*Provision*	*Expenditure*
Plan		
(*a*) State Plan ..	450.05	728.53
(*b*) Central Sector schemes	15.90	..
(*c*) Central sponsored schemes Agricultural Finance.	99.98	60.59
(*d*) Institution ..	407.61	404.85
(*e*) NCDC Schemes ..	143.34	118.12
Total ..	1,116.88	1,312.09

The accounts of every Co-operative society are to be audited once in a year. During 1975-76, accounts of 13,582 societies were audited and a minimum audit fee of Rs. 50 per society was levied, irrespective of its financial transactions. The collections through audit fees amounted to Rs. 22.84 lakhs. There were 1,94,654 execution petitions for execution including those carried over from the previous year of which 66,975 petitions involving an amount of Rs. 6.91 crores were executed. The registrations of 35 co-operative societies were cancelled during the year under report and there were 3,007 societies under liquidation.

Agricultural Credit.—Agricultural finance is of a three tier system—Apex Bank at State level, Co-operative Central Bank at districtlevel and Primaries at primary level. The District Co-operative Central Bank advanced short term and medium term loans to the extent of Rs. 5,422.72 lakhs during the year. There was a substantial increase in general membership as well as that of small and marginal farmers. 1.87 lakh agricultural

labourers were also brought under the cooperative fold It has been proposed to achieve cent percent membership of all agriculturists. During the year under review the Reserve Bank of India sanctioned a share capital of Rs. 85.49 lakhs to the State to enable it to participate in the capital structure of the co operative credit institution.

Special schemes for the development of small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers were also taken up in the districts of the state under SFDA scheme. Out of 5,51,599 identified small farmers 2,55,440 were admitted to Co operatives and a total loan amount of Rs. 387.45 lakhs was sanctioned under MFAL. Among 2,51,172 marginal farmers identified, 80,176 were admitted to co operatives and a loan amount of Rs. 206.68 lakhs was sanctioned.

Farmers' Service Co-operatives.—The farmers' service co operatives were started with a view to provide alternative source of credit facilities to the weaker sections of farmers and to provide integrated credit services and supply of agricultural requirements. There were 45 Farmers Service Co operatives in the State during 1975-76. The total loan advanced was Rs. 194.42 lakhs. Agricultural inputs worth Rs. 123.87 lakhs and consumer articles worth Rs. 27.63 lakhs were also supplied to 17,889 loanees. There were also 38 Sericulturists-*cum* Farmers Service co-operatives in the State to help the sericultural as well as other agricultural activities in the 4 districts *viz.*, Mysore, Kolar, Bangalore and Mandya in the State.

The Karnataka State Co operative Land Development Bank continued to provide long term loans for various purposes like sinking of irrigation wells, improvement of lands, etc. Under 20 point economic programme 17,800 persons belonging to SC and ST were given loans during the year to the tune of Rs. 3.75 crores.

Co operative Marketng.—The main functions of these co-operative societies are to handle agricultural produces and to establish a close link with co operative credit structure. The achievement in financial terms of these societies were as follows :

(*Rs. in crores*)

		1975–76
(1) Agricultural Produces handled	..	32.73
(2) Progress achieved in linking of credit with Marketing.		6.27
(3) Consumers goods supplied	..	21.13
(4) Agricultural requisite supplied	..	14.25
(5) Fertilisers sold	..	15.75

The Central arecanut marketing and processing co-operative limited located at Mangalore procures arecanut through its eleven purchasing centres during 1975–76 purchases worth Rs. 737.25 lakhs and sales worth Rs. 609.29 lakhs were made.

The Karnataka Seeds Marketing Co operative Federation purchased seeds worth Rs. 99.84 lakhs and sold seeds worth Rs. 55.74 lakhs during 1975–76. The Federation supplied seeds to farmers through Co-operatives not only within the State but also outside.

Dairy Co operatives.— Under the direction of Karnataka Dairy Development Corporation 174 new dairy co operative societies were established in Bangalore Kolar, Tumkur, Hassan, Mandya and Mysore. 9,700 litres of milk per day was procured by these Dairy co-operatives. During 1975–76 the Bangalore dairy Milk Producers Co operative Society union limited sold 118.51 lakh litres of milk valued at Rs. 182.91 lakhs. It also distributed cattle feed to the tune of 2,780 metric tons during the year under report.

Consumers Co-operatives.—During 1975-76, there were one state Consumer Federation, 23 Central Co-operative Whole Sale Stores and 25 Janatha Bazaars in the State. The budget provision during the year to assist the consumers co operatives was Rs. 8.85 lakhs and the expenditure was Rs. 6.24 lakhs under the centrally sponsored schemes a sum of Rs. 50.19 lakhs was sanctioned for setting up of new Departmental stores, distribution of controlled cloth and essential commodities.

Industrial Co-operatives.— Handloom is the largest cottage industry in Karnataka. There were about 1,02,000 cotton handlooms 21,000 woollen handlooms and 14,000 silk handlooms in the State. Out of these 1,37,000 silk handlooms, 97,721 looms were in the Co-operative fold. The cotton handloom weavers Apex Society conducted a sale of fabrics valued at Rs.26.76 lakhs. There were 22 sales emporia in the State. During the year the sales target was fixed at Rs. 50 lakhs. Similarly the wollen handloom weavers Apex Society conducted sales of kamblies and blankets to the tuneo of Rs. 14.15 lakhs. It was also proposed to set up two big show rooms at Bangalore and Nagapur and an inter continental sales emporium at Colombo. The sales target for the year 1975-76 was fixed at Rs. 70.00 lakhs. The silk handloom weavers Apex society was crippled due to losses. During 1975-76 Government sanctioned a share capital of Rs. 5.00 lakhs and Apex Bank a cash credit of Rs. 8.00 lakhs. During 1975-76 falbrics worth Rs. 3.54 lakhs were sold through 5 emporia, including one at Madurai and one at Coimbatore.

A budget provision of Rs. 49·23 lakhs was made during 1975 76 for development of handloom industry of which 10 lakhs were sanctioned to Karnataka Handloom Development Corporation and the remaining amount was sanctioned by the Government for implementing several handloom schemes.

There were 2,057 Industrial Co operative other than handloom and power loom societies in the State. The total assistance given to the co operative societies during the year was Rs. 5.45 lakhs. The Karnataka Industrial Co operative Banks advanced a loan of Rs. 228.21 lakhs to 1,615 units during the year under report and earned a profit of Rs. 27.23 lakhs.

Handicrafts.—There were 63 handicraft co operative societies in the State at the beginning of the year. Under the plan schemes a budget provision of Rs. 79,000 in the orm of loan and Rs. 45,000 in the form of grant was made,

Besides these there were also 154 co operative processing units financed under State plan and NCDC Schemes. On the basis of the model schemes under central sector scheme and margin money schemes of NCDC, in the year 1975-76 various units were assisted for setting up of various processing activities.

10.2 Directorate of Sugar

The role played by sugar industry in the nation's economy is becoming increasingly important and therefore the establishment of new sugar factories and the expansion of the existing ones were given top priority. The Directorate of Sugar was set up with a view to provide asingle agency to deal with all matters relating to sugar industry and ensure its development on sound lines. It works under the administrative control of Commerce and Industries Department.

It conducts surveys to locate potential areas for setting up new sugar factories and renders help to obtain licences for establishment of new factories and for expansion of existing factories.

During the year under report the State had 18 sugar factories (10 under corporate sector and 8 under co-operative sector) with installed capacity of 28,700 TCD. One new sugar factory in joint sectos has also Started production during the year.

During 1975-76 the Government made a budget provision of Rs. 110.00 lakhs to assist the co-operative sugar factories through share capital contribution. til has also made additional budget provision of Rs. 240.00 lakns for the sna e capital cont·ibution of 3sugar factorie Rs. 80 lakhs per factory. Similarly the Governments provided a sum of Rs. 60·00 lakhs for construction and development of roads in Sugar factory areas and number of roads under this scheme have already been sanctioned.

The Karnataka Khardasari manufactures licensing order came into effect from August 1975, under which the Director of Sugar was appointed as the licensing authority for these units. There were 41 working khandasari units in the State in the year 1975-76.

The Director of Sugar is vested with the powers of the Cane Commissioner for co ordinating the schemes for Development of sugarcane. Under the centrally sponsored scheme for the development of sugarcane two heat treatment centres were being established one at Mandya and the other at Gangavatni.

10.3 Marketing

There is separate marketing department in the State The Karnataka Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Act, 1966 has been extended to the entire State of Karnataka since the year 1968. Better Marketing of Agricultural produce is sought to be achievedby adoption of scientific methods of Marketing including proper storing and grading. During the year under report 105 main markets and 131 sub markets were functioning in the State. At the end of 1975 76 there were 1,02,686 market functionaries operating as against 73,401 at the end of the previous year. The Market Committees consists of representatives of producers, commission agents, traders producers' marketing societies, Loca Authorities and Government nominees. These market committees are to supervise and control the transaction

taking place in their market area and to develop the market yards and sub yards with all modern amenities and facilities.

During the year under report the department of Marketing which was part of the department of Co operation, was converted into an independent department Sri Jayakumar Vangol I.A.S., Registrar of Co operative Societies was the ex officio Chief Marketing Officer upto end of October 1975. Sri Nagaraja Shetty I.A.S. held the post of Chief Marketing Officer; independently,during the subsequent part of the year under report. The Chief Marketing Officer was assisted by one Joint Chie Marketing Officer, one Chief Auditor, one Headquarters (Gazetted) Assistant, one Senior Marketing Officer (Planning) and one Marketing Officer (Betelnut) grading at the State Headquarters, four Deputy ChiefMar keting Officers at Divisional level and 16 District Marketing Officers at district level. There were 13 supervisory grading centres, 32 primary grading units and 9 grading laboratories in the State.

The following schemes relating to Agriculture Marketing were continued during the year 1975-76 :—

Non-plan schemes

(1) Scheme for Improvement of Market Intelligence.
(2) Scheme for development of Regulated Market.
(3) Scheme for setting up an audit cell.
(4) Scheme for Experimental Grading Betelnuts.
(5) Scheme for Grading of Kapas with ginning percentage.
(6) Scheme for Creation of Market Intelligence.

Plan Schemes

(7) Scheme for Market Development project engineering cell.

(8) Scheme for payment of grant to State marketing Board.
(9) Scheme for grading of Agricultural commodities *viz.*, ghee, butter, honey and edible oils.
(10) Strengthening of Administrative set up of the Department.
(11) Scheme for providing expertise in I.A.D.P. and I.A.A.P. districts.
(12) Scheme for Warehousing.
(13) Scheme for Training of Marketing personnel of the Dept.

Amounat sactioed by Agriculture, Refnance and Development Corporation for developmental works is Rs. 215.08 lakns and Rs. 338.66 lakhs for construction of shop cum godownst otalling Rs. 553.74 lakhs for the 25 Market Committees. The total amount provided for 11 markets that have already been appraised for developmental works was Rs. 87.90 lakhs and Rs. 108.65 lakhs for construction of shop cum godowns totalingRs 196.55 lakns. The development of remaining 3 markets will be taken up at total cost of Rs. 42.00 lakhs consisting of 33.00 lakhs for developmental works and Rs. 9.00 lakhs for construction of shop-cum-godowns. 51 officers and officials of the Department of Marketing and of the Marketing Committees have been trained in Refresher Courses in general (14) Agricultural Marketing, orientation course for Deputy Chief marketing Officers and District Marketing Officers (14) and Senior Diploma course in Agricultural Marketing, during the years 1975 76 (23).

10.4 Weights and Measures

The Registrar of the Co operative Societies and Ex officio Chief Marketing Officer was also the Controller of Weights and Measures upto end of October 1975, which, time the Marketing dept. and along with it the weights and measures dept. was made a separate entity. Again by the end of January 1976, the Department of Weights and Measures was separated from the Marketing department. Sri Jayakumar Anagol, I.A.S., and Sri Anagol

Sri H. Nagaraja Shetty, I.A.S., were the *Exofficio* controller of Weights and Measures upto the end of October 1975 and January 1976 respectively. For the remaining part of the year under report Sri Pratap Singh Wardi, I.A.S. held independently the post of the Controller of Weights and Measures. At the headquarters he was assisted by the Joint controller, one Senior Assistant Controller, and one Assistant Controller, at the divisional level by 4 Deputy Controllers, at the district level by 21 Assistant Controllers and at the sub division level by 9 Senior Inspectors and and at the sub division level by 9 Senior Inspectors and 3 Inspectors.

Out of the budget allotment of Rs. 23.63 lakhs, an expenditure of Rs. 21.69 lakhs was incurred during the year.

Under the annual State plan scheme, 8 test benches were purchased to verify autorikshaw/taxi meters and they were got installed at Bangalore, Mysore, Mangalore, Hubli, Darwad and Belgaum. The introduction of Metric-system of weights and measures, which was a centrally sponsored scheme, was converted into a State scheme during 1969-70. However, the Central Government continued to assist the scheme through Block loans and Block grants. During the year under report, there were 67 permanent physical laboratories of weights and measures functioning all over State for testing and stamping the weights, measures, weighing and measuring instruments coming under the purview of the Act.

The Department realised a sum of Rs. 17.06 lakhs as stamping and licensing fee by testing and stamping 14.03 lakh units of metric weights, measures weighting and measuring instruments. Similarly 19 manufacturers licences, 132 repairers' licences and 169 dealers licences were issued during the year.

8,623 prosecutions were launched against erring traders resulting in 5,676 convictions and 284 acquittals On amount of Rs. 3.49 lakhs was realised by courts as fines.

CHAPTER XI

DEPARTMENT UNDER THE PUBLIC WORKS AND ELECTRICITY SECRETARIAT

CHAPTER XI

PUBLIC WORKS AND ELECTRICTY

11.1 Communication and Buildings

Construction and maintenance of buildings, roads and bridges are the main functions of this department., Sri K. Sundar Naik continued to hold the post of Chief Engineer (Communication and Buildings) for the period from 1st April 1975 to 31st March 1976. There were Seven circle offices headed by Superintending Engineers *viz.*, Bangalore, Mysore, Shimoga, Mangalore, Dharwad Belgaum and Gulbarga circles.

The budget grant under all heads amounted to Rs. 26.05 Crores as against an expenditure of Rs. 26.87 Crores which works out to 103.1 per cent. The revenue realised during the year from the public works was Rs. 1.75 Crores.

Roads.—Important road construction/maintenance schemes (more than 5 lakhs) sanctioned during the year were :—

(i) Improvement of road from Bangalore to Hindupur via Sunnaghatta—Binnamangala, Devanahalli and Bandigondanahalli gate in Devanahalli taluk; estimated cost Rs. 5.77 lakhs.

(ii) Improving and asphalting Soraba, Chitradurga road—10 miles in Soraba taluk estimated cost Rs. 7.5 lakhs.

(iii) Asphalting Sanikoltar—Hebbal road at an estimated cost of Rs. 4.14 lakhs.

(iv) Development of fishing harbour in Honnavar construction of shipway; estimated cost Rs. 14.15 lakhs.

(v) Construction of Belgaum—Sangnalium road (missing link); estimated cost Rs. 10.75 lakhs.

(vi) Formation of an approach road to overbridge in lieu of level crossing near Tenalignat ; estimated cost Rs. 6.5 lakhs.

(vii) Improvement of Sandoor-Torangal road estimated Cost Rs. 6.5 lakhs,

199 kms of new roads were formed and improvements were effected to 1198 kms of roads. Asphalting was done to 625 kms. Rural roads were formed in 22 villages and 2451 kms were covered under this scheme. The total expenditure for these schemes worked out toRs. 1,517.69 lakhs. The work of construction of 22 new roads, improvements to 34 roads and asphalting of 4 roads was under progress.

Bridges.—During the year only in Bangalore and Gulbarga Circles the construction of new bridges was undertaken. Bridge across Kanva river in Channapatna taluk, (Rs. 15 lakhs), High level causeway across Almattinala (Rs. 12.85 lakhs,) bridge across Manjra river (Rs. 20 lakhs), bridge in Chincholi taluk (Rs. 7.92 lakns) and bridge across Narihalla (Rs. 6.55 lakhs) were the important works undertaken under the bridges programme.

During the year under report four new bridges taken up earlier were completed. Construction of 35 bridges taken up during the previous year was in progress, important among them being bridges across Krishna river near Darur and Gulbarga, bridges across Malaprabha river near Karatgi and Gavankop, bridge across Tungabhadra river near Gillegugur.

Buildings.—Sanction was accorded for construction of 12 buildings at a total cost of Rs. 245.47 lakhs. important among them being the Legislature Home (extension), Aquarium in Cubbon Park, multistoreyed building II Stage at Bangalore, sub-urban press at Kenchanahalli etc., Construction of these buildings was at various stages of progress during the year.

Some important schemes such as construction of City Central Library at Mysore, Karnataka State Reserve Police quarters at Mysore, B.Ed. College hostel at Chitradurga etc., were taken up for investigation.

Trainings.—Public Works training was imparted to 116 officials.

11.2 Architecture

During the year under report Sri K. Sundar Naik Chief Engineer, Communications and Buildings, continued to be in additional charge of the post of Chief Architect to Government. Shri C. M. Correa was appointed as the consulting architect to the Government. The Chief Architect was assisted by Deputy Chief Architect and Deputy Architect and also Assistant Architects.

Budget provision for the year was Rs. 5.60 lakhs, while the expenditure was Rs. 4.72 lakhs. The fee collected by the Chief Architect's office for services rendered was Rs. 8,760.

The main activities of the department are the preparation of architectural designs with detailed work drawings. Total cost of the buildings for which architectural designs have been furnished by this office amounts to about Rs. 15,5 crores In addition to this,necessary Layout plans have been prepared. The following departments have been provided with architectural designs and detailed drawings.

i) *Medical department.*—The total value of buildings for which designs were drawd for construction under various schemes of the medical department worked out to Rs. 4.6 crores. designs were prepared for 300 bedded E.S.I. Hospital at Indiranagar, 100 bedded complex at Davanagere, Mysore and administrative office for the Employees' State Insurance Corporation at Rajajinagar and maternity ward complex for the H.S.I.S. Gosna Hospital complex at Bangalore.

(ii) *Judicial Department.*—The approximate cost of the buildings for which working drawings were prepared for the Judicial department was Rs. 10.00 lakhs. Designs were furnished for the construction of Munsiff Magistrate's Court at Madhugiri and the construction of officers Quarters at Bellary.

(iii) *Police Department.*—Total approximate cost of the buildings designed during the year was Rs. 700 lakhs Several lay outs and type designs for the construction of office buildings and residential quarters for Police Officers spreadover the State and detailed drawings for the several works under progress were given.

(iv) *Revenue and Survey, Settlement and Land Records.*—Estimated cost of buildings for which designs drawn during the year under report was about Rs. 28 lakhs. Designs were furnished for the construction of office buildings of the Superintendent of Land Records at Kargal, Haveri and for taluka offices and Assistant Commissioner's office at Madhugiri, Sagar, etc.

(v) *Department of Youth Services.*—Approximate Cost of the buildings designed for construction of the district level Stadium at several district headquarters *viz.*, Shimoga, Tumkur, Gulbarga, Mercara etc., was Rs. 93.62 lakhs.

(vi) *Directorate of Social Welfare.*—The Government has taken construction of Hostel Buildings at Several district headquarters. Approximate cost of the buildings designed for this department was Rs. 126.65 lakhs.

(vii) *Educational Institutions.*—Designs for the several Educational Institutions were furnished during the year ; approximate cost of which was 132.07 lakhs.

During the year under review models were prepared for few important building *viz.*, college of pharmacy, guest House, K.E.B. complex and exhibition pavilian all at Bangalore and a hospital at Birur.

Designs were also furnished for the office of the Inspector General of Prisons and residential quarters for the Inspector General and Deputy Inspector General of Police at Bangalore.

The total cost of buildings for which architectural designs were furnished by this department amounts to about Rs. 15.5 crores. In addition, type designs with necessary Layout plans for the several departments were also prepared.

11.3 National Highways

During the year under report Sri K. Sunder Naik, Chief Engineer Communications and Buildings, continued to be in additional charge of the Post of Chief Engineer, National Highways. Till 1st January 1976 the National Highway zone functioned with three National Highway circles at Bangalore, Bagalkot and Hubli and Nine Divisions at Bangalore, Tumkur, Chitradurga, Dharwar, Belgaum, Karwar, Hospet, Bijapur and Bagalkot. After rationalisation of staff structure the zone had three National Highway circles at Bangalore, Bagalkot and Hubli, four divisions at Tumkur, Chitradurga, Hospet and Dharwar and six sub-divisions at Sira, Belgaum (No. 1 Sub-divisions), Davanagere, Dharwar, Kudligi and Coondapur. The works of abolished National Highway Divisions were entrusted to the regular Public Works Department Divisions under the control of the Chief Engineer, Communication and Buildings. After restructuring with effect from 1st January 1976 this zone had a Chief Engineer (NH's) two Deputy Chief Engineers, four Assistant Engineers and a Registrar at Head-quarters.

For the improvement and Development of National Highways in Karnataka the Government of India approved a programme for Rs. 2324 lakhs for the fourth plan. The government of India declare Belgaum—Panaji Road, west-coast road and Bangalore—Hassan—Mangalore road as National Highway No. 4A, 17 and 48 respectively during

the year. For the development programme of these roads the government of India have approved an additional expenditure of Rs. 683.19 lakhs and incorporated this in the fourth plan.

Against the loan assistance of Rs. 121.70 lakhs, sanctioned by the Government of India for the purchase of road making machinery. machinery worth Rs. 79.44 lakhs were procured. Government of India had released an amount of Rs. 33.37 upto end of 31st March 1975 against the loan assistance sanctioned by them. During 1975-76, the government of India released a further sum of Rs. 29.38 lakhs. The three hot mix plants allotted earlier by government of India were received during 1975-76 and these were proposed to be established at hotmix plant near Mulbagal, Tumkur and Chitradurga, each station with a pavar funisher and a hot mix plant in order to take up all sanctioned asphalt works on National Highway 4 during 1976-77.

The following works which were taken up earlier were completed during 1975-76 :-

		Estimated cost (*Rs. in lakhs*)
1.	Bridge across Malaprabha river near M. K. Hubli	28.25
2.	Strengthening double lane structure of Bangalore—Hyderabad road (N.H. 7 from M-13/0 to 19/0)	13.09
3.	Construction of I.R.S. Pipe culvert in sections 25(A) and 26(A) of N.H. 13 ..	7.47
4.	Construction of I.R.S. Pipe culvert at Km 402.9 of N.H.-9	5.90
5.	Construction of C.D. in reach from 296 to 314.9 km of Bangalore—Poona Road (N.H.-4)	6.67

Work on the construction of 2 major bridges on National Highway—14, 3 on National Highway--13 and 1 on National Highway-17 was in progress. Estimated cost outlay upto end of March 1975, and outlay during 1975-76 on these bridges were Rs. 328.49 lakhs, Rs.242.41 lakhs and Rs. 70.79 lakhs respectively.

11.4 Irrigation North. Belgaum

This zone was formed on 10th August, 1967 with a view to step up the tempo in the construction of irrigation projects. Sri B.C. Angadi took over as Chief Engineer on 24th July 1972 and continued to hold the post during 1975-76.

The following circles and divisions were under the control of this zone :

(1) The Malaprabha Project circle Belgaum with 6 divisions and 28 sub-divisions.

(2) The Ghataprabha Reservoir Circle, Hidkal with 4 divisions and 15 sub-divisions.

(3) The Upper Krishna Dam circle, Narayanpur with 6 divisions and 23 sub divisions.

(4) The Malaprabha canal circle, Dharwar with 7 divisions and 34 sub-divisions.

(5) The Ghataprabha canal circle, Ghataprabha with 6 divisions and 27 sub divisions.

(6) Quality control wing attached to S.E. (Designs) of zonal office with 3 divisions and 9 sub-divisions.

The major irrigation projects under this circle are Ghataprabha project stage I, II & III, Malaprabha project and Upper Krishna project. Bachanki project is the medium irrigation project.

An amount of Rs. 2074.73 lakhs was allotted to this zone during the year 1974 75 and the expenditure incurred was Rs. 2605.96 lakhs. Against this the allotment and expenditure during 1975 76 were Rs. 2074.73 lakhs and Rs. 2005.96 lakhs respectively.

Malaprabha Project :

It comprises of (1) a storage dam across the Malaprabha river at the peacock gorge near Manali, Saundathi taluk (2) Right bank canal—81 miles long including a tunnel 3 miles long and 3 branches of canal to irrigate 3.18 lakh acres (3) Left bank canal—176 kms long including 4 tunnels and one branch canal to irrigate 1.14 lakh acres (4) Extension of Kolche canal up to Sasavihalla (38 miles) to irrigate 20,000 acres including area already under irrigation under Kolchiweir project (5) 8 lift A irrigation schemes on the periphery of reservoir to irrigate 57,700 acres.

Total cost sanctioned was Rs. 20 crores. The construction of the dam was nearing completion. The potential of 57,653 hectares had been created under Nargund branch canal. Remodelling and extension fo Kolchi canal was completed and a potential of 1437 hectares had been created. The irrigation project necessitated the rehabilitation of 74 villages.

Ghataprabha Project :

The work of Hidkal Dam was in progress. A live storage of about 11 TMC was created and water was relased for rabi cultivation. The construction of Ghataprabha Left Bank canal was nearing completion The construction of the Raibagh High level distributary. was nearing completion. The potential created up to the end of year was 1,28,280 hectares. An amount of Rs. 225.06 lakhs was allotted for this project and an expenditure of Rs. 175.96 lakhs was incurred during the year.

Upper Krishna Project :

The project comprises of 2 dams across Krishna river with an irrigation potential of 10.10 lakh acres at a total cost of Rs. 153.22 crores. The construction tof Narayanapur earthern dam on the Left Bank was almost completed. The work of excavation and lining of the

first 12 miles of Narayarapur Left Bank canal was nearing completion. Water was made available for 84 hectares by lefting water from the river. The work of Almatti dam construction was suspended.

Hippargi Barrage.—This involves construction of barrage and three lifting plants at a total estimated cost of Rs. 21.53 crores. Anticipated irrigation potential was 1.25 lakh acres and revenue Rs. 30.29 lakhs. Expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 33.13 lakhs.

11.5 Irrigation South. Mysore :—The Irrigation South zone was formed in July 1967 witha view to harness the irrigation potential of the Cauvery basin by constructing major dams across the rivers Kabini, Hemavathy, Harangi, etc. The activities of the zone mainly relate to designing and execution of major and medium irrigation projects to augment the irrigation potential and thereby facilitate attainment of self-sufficiency in food production.

Shri K. R. Narayana Row continued as Chief Engineer, Irrigation (South), Mysore during the year under report. The Superintending Engineer (Designs) in the office of the Chief Engineer was incharge of scrutiny of plans, estimates and designs of various irrigation projects undertaken by this zone. The irrigation (South) zone exercised control over the following circles and divisions which were incharge of execution and maintenance of major and medium irrigation projects *viz.*, (B. R. Project circle (2) Kabini project circle. Mysore (3) Hemavathy project circle, Gorur (4) Harangi Project circle, Kushalnagar and (5) Mysore circle, Mysore.

The following table shows the staff strength in the irrigation (South) Zone :

Item	Class I			Class II		
	Total	SC	ST	Total	SC	ST
Persons in position	26	..	1	96	5	1

Item	Class III			Class IV		
	Total	SC	ST	Total	SC	ST
Persons in position	1243	113	6	299	48	2

Total allotments under all heads to Irrigation South Zone during 1975-76 was Rs. 1,590.82 lakhs and the expenditure was Rs. 1,560.84 lakhs.

Bhadra Project Circle :—

This circle consists of three divisions and thirteen sub divisions. The circle is incharge of irrigation tract roads, village shifting works, telephone lines, etc., 1300 kms of irrigation tract roads were completed at an expenditure of Rs. 213.37 lakhs. 56 villages out of 97 proposed villages were shifted. The total irrigation potential created up to the end of the year was 2.40 lakh acres.

Kabini Project Circle

This circle is incharge of execution of several major and medium irrigation projects such as Kabini Project, Suvarnavathy Project, Gundal Project, Tarkar Project, Manchanabele Troject, Sagare Doddakere Project, Chikkahole Reservoir Reconstruction Project, Nallur Amanikere Project, Arkavathy Project and Theetha Project. The Kabini Reservoir Project contemplates construction of composite dam across river Kabini with storage capacity of 19.2 TMC of water. The construction of other medium irrigation projects of this circle was under various stages of progress.

Hemavathy Project Circle :

The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 160 crores. The project envisages creation of irrigation facilities for about 7 lakhs acres. The dam and allied works and rehabilitation works were in progress.

Harangi Project :

This project envisages construction of a composite dam across Harangi river at a total cost of Rs. 45.5 crores creating an irrigation potential of 1 lakh across. The work is under progress and about 815 acres of land have been acquired during the year.

One quality control division under the control of the Superintending Engineer (Designs) was functioning at Gorur to look after the works of Hemavathy, Harangi Kabini, etc.

K.R. Sagar Division :

This division is incharge of Krishnarajasagar dam and the 1st and 2nd section of Visveswaraiah Canal, the right bank low level canal and the left bank low level canal.

The irrigation potential created upto the end of the year was 2.07 lakh hectares against which an area of 1.94 lakh hectares was actually irrigated.

11.6. Tungabhadra Project Munirabad :

This zone with headquarters at Munirabad came into existence with effect from 1st April 1974. It comprises of Tungabhadra Project, Hagaribommanahalli Project, Kanakanala, Rajolibunda anicut and Vijaya nagar Channels, Narihalla project and Major and Medium projects in the districts of Gulbarga and Bidar. The following circles were under its jurisdiction:

(1) Tungabhadra project circle–Munirabad in charge of maintenance of Tungabhadra project head–

works on the left side, maintenance of the left bank canal of the distribution system and right bank High level canal in Bellary district and maintenance of left bank high level canal of length 9½miles irrigating 1,159 acres in Raichur District.

(2) Tungabhadra canal construction circle, Yermarus incharge of the construction and maintenance of the left bank from the mile 47 to mile 141. The work of strengthening of canal was taken up and was in progress. This circle was also incharge of Rajolibunda Diversion scheme. The ayacut and main canal upto mile No. 27 in Karnataka State limit has been completed. The officers and staff of this circle, entrusted with execution of development works under Tungabhadra project left bank canal worked with zeal and enthusiasm.

The activities relates to the design and execution of major and minor irrigation projects to augment the irrigation potential. Tungabhadra Reservoir Project was taken up for execution jointly by the former States of Madras and Hyderabad in the past and is a multi-purpose project. The Government of India constituted the Tungabhadra Board to execute the works of common interest to Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh. The construction and maintenance of main low level canal and common distributaries feeding both the State was entrusted to the Tungabhadra Board.

Sri S. C. Javali, Chief Engineer headed the zone upto 30th September 1975 and Sri R.R. Galgali, Chief Engineer headed from 1st October 1975 upto the end of the year. The Chief Engineer was assisted by six Technical Assistants and a Registrar to look after the day-to-day administration.

Medium Irrigation Project at Narihalla :

Administrative approval of the Government was accorded for an expenditure of Rs. 190 lakhs on this project. The work was in progress and was expected to be completed by the end of 1977-78.

11.7. Karnataka Engineering Research Station :

A Director of the rank of a Superintending Engineer is the Head of the Research Station. He was assisted by three Research Officers, one Personal Assistant. 13 Assistant Research Officers and a number of technical and administrative staff. Shri G. S. Shivanna was Director during the year under report The Director is also the Principal of Engineering Staff Training College. which conducts inservice training courses.

The budget allotment and expenditure are shown below :

(*Rs. lakhs*)

Head of Account	*Budget allotment*		*Expenditure*	
	Plan	*Non Plan*	*Plan*	*Non-Plan*
Public Works Planning and Research.	..	7.98	..	7.89
IND and F Direction and Administration.	..	10.52	..	8.77
Roads and Bridges ..	0.10	...	0.04	..
Total ..	0.10	18.50	0.04	16.66

During 1975–76 eight problems (4 under plan and 4 under non plan) were referred to the Research station for detailed study. There is a separate model room where the hydraulic working models, charts and photo graphs pertaining to various irrigation and power project in the State are arranged. 22 hydraulic problems were under study during the year. The Technical Services Division consists of three sub-divisions *viz.*, (1) Works Branch (2) Soil Mechanics Branch and (3) Road Research Branch. The works branch undertakes construction of buildings, models, etc., and their overal

maintenance. The Road Research Branch undertakes both applied and basic research problems pertaining to highways, buildings and construction materials. The Fundamental and Basic Research Division has three branches dealing with soils, concrete and rock mechanics.

Training was given to candidates at the various laboratories of the Research Station. The following studies were completed :—

(1) Model studies relating to Ghataprabha Left Bank Canal Chute—Part I.

(2) Model studies relating to Ghataprabha Left Bank Canal Chute—Part II.

(3) Model studies on Narayanapur Right Bank Head Regulator.

(4) Model studies on Narayanapur Left Bank Head Regulator.

(5) Model studies on energy dissipating arrangements of Bommanahalli Pick up dam Part III.

(6) Model studies of surplus works of Thattihalla Reservoir Project—Kalinadi Hydro-Electric Project.

(7) Model studies on spillway and energy dissipating arrangement of Hemavathy Reservoir Project.

(8) Report on Rangasamudra Tank.

Another eleven studies undertaken by the department are nearing completion. Besides these institutionar studies such as data on sedimentation of K. R. Sagar Reservoir, measurement of wave heights in K. R. Sagar reservoir, Prototype studies in various projects in Karnataka State, report on gaugings of LLC of Tungabhadra project report on joint gaugings at 0.75 km Power canal of Tungabhadra Project, report of gaugings of Power Canal and Tunnels of Sharavathy valley project etc., were undertaken. Basic studies on hyoraulic jump in stilling Basin, effect of reduction of vertical scale of while gauging the different effect of waves, effects o

scale distortion on refraction and wave set up in laboratory wave basins etc., were taken up.

The Engineering Staff Training College was started as a wing of the Karnataka Engineering Research Station with the object of (1) imparting intensive Training in the particular discipline of engineering in which the trainees are working (2) to provide a forum for discussing the difficulties encountered in the field and arriving at practicable solutions (3) to improve the efficiency of officers of the Public Works Department in investigations, design, construction and maintenance of projects (4) to adopt latest methods and techniques in design, construction and maintenance of civil engineering projects and to give training to the Public Works Department Officers in Planning, Administration, Accounts and Project management. Two types of courses, a long term course of six weeks duration and a short term course of two weeks duration, are being conducted at present. During the year under report 5 six week courses and 4 two week courses on various subjects were conducted, the number of officers trained in these two type of courses being 108 and 91 respectively.

11.8 Minor Irrigation and Public Health Engineering

All works relating to irrigation costing up to Rs. 25 lakhs and all Public Health Engineering works in rural areas of the entire state come under the purview of the Chief Engineer, Minor Irrigation and Public Health Engineering .Sri Abdul Hameed was in additional charge of the post of Chief Engineer upto 26th May 1975 when Sri S. Neelakantappa took over and continued as Chief Engineer throughout the year.

During the year under report there were four Public Health Engineering Circles (*viz.*, Bangalore, Shimoga, Belgaum, Gulbarga) comprising of 17 divisions apart from the Well Boring Division, Bangalore and Mechanical Division, Gulbarga. There were two special investiga-

tion Divisions (R.W.S. division) at Bangalore and Dharawad and Planning and Designs unit at Bangalore. Rural water supply division was incharge of conducting detailed surveys and investigation of the villages which were facing acute shortage of drinking water. The designs and Planning Unit was incharge of Scrutiny of estimates and designing of schemes. Due to formation of Karnataka Urban Water Supply and Drainage Board with effect from 14th September 1975 3 circles and 11 divisions were transferred to the control of the Board.

The expenditure incurred on Irrigation and Public Health Engineering Works during the year under report was Rs. 1036.51 lakhs as minor irrigation and Rs. 889.36 lakhs on Public Health Engineering. Minor Irrigation works are executed, by the regular P.W.D. divisions. There were seven regular P.W.D. circles *viz.*, Bangalore, Mysore, Mangalore, Shimoga, Belgaum, Dharwar, Gulbarga and 36 regular P.W.D. divisions attached to these circles. These divisions were incharge of minor irrigation in addition to the communication and building works. The type of work undertaken by these divisions are construction of tanks, anecuts, pickups and Bhandars, etc., restoration and reclamation of tanks, improvements of the existing tanks and anecuts, construction of feeder channels, flood control works, lift irrigation schemes, Kharland schemes and maintenance and repairs of all irrigation works.

11.9 Water Reasource Development Organisation

This organisation, headed by the Chief Engineer, is incharge of systematic investigation and planning of surface water resources in the State. It is also entrusted with the work of obtaining clearance, wherever necessary of Central Water Commission for execution of the hydro projects planned for construction. Further the department also attends to all matters connected, with inter State water disputes.

Sri S. P. Bhat held the post of Chief Engineer during the year under report.

The departments comprises of the following wings/ Circles :—

(1) Cauvery Planning, Investigation and Designs Wing.

(2) Krishna Godavari Wing.

(3) Hydrology and River gauging unit.

(4) Major and Medium Irrigation Projects Investigation and Planning Wing which is further sub divided into two circles *viz.*, Yermarus and Mysore Circles, and

(5) Sharavathy valley Hydro Electric Cell.

While each of the wings at (1) to (3) above was headed by a Superintending Engineer, the wing at (4) above had 3 Superintending Engineers, one located at the Central Office and the other two being in charge of circle offices. The Sharavathy valley project cell was headed by a Deputy Superintending Engineer.

The total staff strength including officers of the department was 566 as at the end of the year. Amongst the staff were 68 Scheduled Caste and 4 Scheduled Tribe officers and officials No fresh appointments were made during the year.

The non-plan expenditure of the department was Rs. 66.97 lakhs as against the budget allotment af Rs. 75 lakhs. Plan expenditure on various schemes was Rs. 7.06 lakhs against a budget allotment of Rs. 10 lakhs.

The main activities of the department during the year were as follows :—

(i) *Cauvery Planning, Investigation and Designs Wing.*

In connection with the Cauvery water dispute the wing attends to (*a*) Collection and analysis of all relevant

data on rainfall, water flow etc., (*b*) inter State matters relating to cauvery waters and (*c*) preparation of master plan for equitable use of waters . The wing assisted in discussion between the representatives of Government of Karnataka and Government of Tamilnadu in a matter on sharing of Cauvery water . It also assisted the technical consultant to Government of Karnataka at New Delhi in these matters. Preparation of the master plan for equitable use of cauvery water was nearing completion during the year under report.

(ii) *Krishna Godavari Wing.*—

The wing attends to matter relating to Krishna and Godavari water disputes. Review of the hearings of party States etc., was completed in respect of Krishna water dispute. An interim agreement regarding sanction and clearance of pending project was reached among the five basin States. By virtue of this, Karnataka could go ahead with Karanja project (13.10 TMC) and Chulkinala (1.17 TMC).

(iii) *Hydrology and river gauging Unit.*—

The unit continued the work relating to hydrological measurement of all river flows and analysis of the data obtained thereby as also collection and compilation of rainfall data recorded by FRP raingauges in the States.

(iv) *Investigation and Planning of major and medium project in the State.*—

During the year under report 77 major and medium schemes were under different stages of investigation. of these 5 peojects plan/reports estimated to benefit about 59,000 acres and to cost about Rs. 2154 lakhs, were prepared and sent to Central Water Commission. Necessary clarifications, on certain matters referred to by the Central Water Commission, were also furnished in respect of (4) four projects. Other matters relating to gauging of rivers and streams, maintenance of hydro

meterological stations, collection and maintenance of rainfall data, flood damage data, analysis of soil samples of various projects etc., was also done.

(v) *Sharavathy Valley hydro electric project cell.*—

This cell attended to all residuary acquisition, settlement of claims and rehabilitation work relating to the above project. During the year 45 such cases were disposed off through civil courts and 85 cases were pending. The amount of compensation paid for lands and structures acquired during the year was about Rs. 93,000.

11.10 Mangalore Port Trust :

Ports, shipping services and Inland Water Transport are under the charge of the Directorate of Ports and Inland Water Transport, heade by a director. 19 ports, 670 Inland Water Transport Projects and the sailing vessel industry (Shipping Services) are under the control of the Directorate. During the year under report sum of Rs. 35 lakhs was spent on development of selected ports and a sum of Rs.7.06 lakhs on the development of Inland Water Transport Services. The development schemes taken up on ports, shipping services and Inland Water Transport are part of the Master Plans costing Rs. 27 crores, 2.5 crores and Rs. 70 crores respectively. 52,500 passengers have used the Inland Water Transport Services, 4,300 vessels have handled about 5.5 lakh tonnes of cargo at the ports.

The Port of Mangalore is administered by the Mangalore Port Trust Board and is also the Conservator of the port under the Indian Ports Act 1908. The Chairman of the Board was Shri S. B. Muddappa, I.A.S., Deputy Commissioner, Dakshina Kannada, Mangalore. The Office of the Administrative Secretary to the Board was held by Sri B. Rama Rao, I.A.S. Capt. P.C. Jayaram continued as port Officer and Sri K. S. Shetty as Port Engineer during the year under review. The Board

consists of 17 trustees. The Chairman and 8 other trustees are appointed by the Government and the remaining 8 are elected.

The total expenditure of the Port Board was Rs. 13.76 lakhs as against the revenue of Rs.10.72 lakhs. The asset position of the Port Trust as on 31st March 1976 was Rs. 10.20 lakhs in the form of cash and Rs. 7.00 lakhs in the form of Government Securities. In addition to this the port trust held additional investments in Government Securities under different heads, capital and depreciation Reserve Fund for Dredges etc., a (Rs 9.09 lakhs) and pension and gratuity, Reserve Fund (Rs 7.29 lakhs)

Trade of the Port.—

Total imports and export of the port during the year under review was 2,18,892 tonnes. There was no import by coastal steamers. The coastal trade of the port was handled by sailing vessels only. The total tonnage of commodities of imports was 68,524 tonnes and landing dues collected was Rs. 1.111 lakhs and the export trade was 150,368 M tonns and the export dues collected was Rs. 2.32 lakhs.

During the year under report 4 steamers of an aggregate tonnage of 31,160 net registered tons and 1,812 sailing vessels of an aggregates tonnage of 1,37,352 net registered tons entered the port and 4 steamers of an aggregate of 31,160 net registered tons and 1802 sailing vessels of an aggregate of 109,762 net registered tons cleared from the port.

32 cargo boats were issued licences under Harbour Craft Rules. The Port Trust maintained one steam tug and two motor launches for towing cargo boats and also for conveying passengers. Light house, flag staffing signalling cabin was maintained. Buoys marking in main channel was also maintained.

11.11 Port and Inland Water Transport:

The department function in the field of nautical Technology which covers matters relating to ports and Harbours, shipping, ship building, dredging and salwaging inland water transport, Ferries, Hydrographic survey, personnel training, etc. The department made earnest endeavour to develop activities in the field as follows:—

(1) Regulatory functions and/or developmental activities relating to 19 Minor ports in the state 72 Inland waterways and canals and 690 Ferries.

(2) Promotional activities on the business of shipping, Dredging and salvaging, ship building and repairing, inland water trawlers and ferries and seacadet corps.

It also engaged itself in developing and improving the terminal facilities at the port and in the inland water transport systems consisting of wharfs/jetties as navigational aids, Creation of deeper navigational channels, floating craft etc. The Directorate operated 4 inland water transport project which were taken up for development.

The department is headed by a Director. The department consists of 3 divisions covering specified area of the State. Each division is under the Administrative and Technical control of qualified Port Officers assisted by Port Conservator, Deputy Port conservertors and Assistant Port Conservators. The State is divided into 5 ferries circles, each headed by a Ferries Inspector.

During the year under report a sum of Rs. 35 lakh6 were spent on development of selected port and Rs. 7.0t lakhs on the development of Inland Water transport Services. The development schemes taken up during she year for improvement of Ports, Shipping Services and Inland Water Transport are parts of the respective master plans costing Rs. 27 crores 2.5 crores (for V Plan) and

Rs. 70 crores. During the year, 52,500 passengers have used the Inland Water Transport Services under depart, mental management while 4,300 vessels have handled about 5.5 lakhs tonnes of cargo at the ports. The revenue receipts and the non-plan expenditure of the Directorate during the year 1975 76 was Rs. 16.69 lakhs and Rs. 23.81 lakhs respectively. Mangalore and New Mangalore Ports are excluded from the above assessment as they do not come under the administration of the Directorate.

Steps have been taken to bring about uniform and improved legislation for efficient management of regulatory and operational function at the ports and Inland Water Transport Services and to implement scheme for these development of terminal facilities, navigational safety standards and overall cargo and passenger handling capacities in ports, shipping services and Inland Water Transport system. The ports considered for further development during the current plan period under the State sector with an outlay of Rs. 125 lakhs, are Belkeri Tadri, Honavar, Bhatkal, Coondapur Hangarkatta and Malpe. Development of Karwar port is under the Central sector with 100 per cent loan assistance. The main scheme included in the programme is the provision of modern and faster loading facilities.

During 1975–76. the provision under State sector was Rs. 20 lakhs while the same for Karwar port under Central sector was Rs. 50 lakhs. Government of India however released only Rs. 15 lakhs. Actual Expenditure under State sector was Rs. 14.92 lakhs and under Central sector, the, same was Rs. 14.91 lakhs. Important schemes executed under State sector in 1975–76 are Navigational aids, Hydrographic survey of anchorage at Coondapur and Hangarkatta. Staff quarters at Hangarkatta are completed. The revenue receipts during the year was 15.78 lakhs as against Rs. 15.21 lakhs during the previous year. The expenditure was Rs. 3.07 lakhs (non-plan) and 9.27 lakhs (plan).

11.12. Electrical Inspectorate to Government :

The functions of the Electrical Inspectorate in Karnataka are : (1) Administration of Karnataka lift Act, (2) Administration of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910 and the Rules made thereunder, (3) Administration of the Karnataka Cinemas (Regulation) Rules, 1971 (4) Administration of Rules for cinema operators examination and issue of Competency Certificate and Licences (5) Administration of the Karnataka Licensing of Electrical Contractors and grant of Certificates and permits to Electrical Supervisors and Wiremen) Rules, 1976 and (6) Administration of the Karnataka Electricity) Taxation on consumption) Act, 1959 and the rules made there under.

The total expenditure incurred during the year under review was Rs. 20.15 lakhs as against the total revenue of Rs. 697.01 lakhs. Out of the total revenue of Rs. 697.01 lakhs, taxes on consumption, electrical duty were Rs. 691.50 lakhs, fees under I.E. Rules Rs. 275 lakhs, fees for electrical inspection of cinemas Rs. 0.47 lakhs and other receipts Rs 2.29 lakhs.

During the year under report, 121 fatal and 140 non-fatal accidents to human beings and 62 fatal accidents to animals were investigated and remedial measures were suggested for eliminating the same.

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CHAPTER XII

DEPARTMENT UNDER INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE SECRETARIAT

CHAPTER XII

INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

12.1. Industries and Commerce :

The major objective of the department is to carry out the Governments policy for rapid industrialisation of the State. In particular, promoting the setting up large and medium scale, small scale industries through issue of licences, promotion of village and small scale Industries, through incentives and overall control and supervision of Government factories, etc.

The Department was headed by Sri Zafar Saifullah during the year under report. He was assisted by four Joint Directors and a Chief Planning Officer at Headquarters. The Joint Directors in the headquarters were assisting the Director in different wings like (Adm.) (Industries development) (EMP) (SSI). The Chief Planning Officer was solely incharge of the preparation of the budget of the department.

During the year under report, a package of incentives liberalisation of licencing policy was announced for encouraging setting up of industries in backward areas, etc. 323 letters of intent/industrial licences were received in large and medium sectors involving new investments of about Rs. 30 crores which provide employment to over 3,500 persons.

Government assigned highest priority for healthy and purposeful development of village and small Industries through many incentives and concessions. During 1975–76, 16,925 new Small Scale Industrial Units were registered with the Directorate.

Handloom was the largest cottage industry in the State. Handicrafts also received special attention. The Karnataka State Handicrafts Development Corporation

was running six emporia and four production centres. Coir Industry also occupied a prominent place in the State. 47 mechanised coir units were operating in the State.

Khadi and Village Industries were also given attention. The department assisted these industries in implementing the major programmes like Lokavastra, power ghanis, handmade paper, gober gas plants, bee keeping, etc.

The Karnataka State Leather and Leather Based Industries Board and Sheep and Wool Development Board for the development of Leather and wool continued to function.

The Rural Industries Project Programme, a Centrally sponsored scheme, was continued in 7 districts. Techno Economic Surveys of the districts to identify industrial potential in these districts had been completed.

The following Government industrial Concerns continued to function during the year under report.

(1) Ten Silk industries—manufacture of raw silk, spun silk and silk fabrics etc.

(2) Radio and Electricals Manufacturing Co. Limited, Bangalore—Manufacture of Energy Meters. Water Meters, Lightening, Arresters, Cables, radio receievers, television receivers etc.

(3) Visweswaraya Iron and Steel Limited, Bhadravathi manufacture of pig iron, mild steel alloy and special steel, ferro alloys, ferro silicon, steel castings, cement, etc.

(4) Mysore Minerals Limited, Bangalore engaged in mining Iron ore, manganese ore, aluminous clay china clay, chromite etc.

(5) The Hutti Gold Mines Company Limited-engaged in mining gold and copper.

(6) NGEF Ltd., Bangalore—manufacture of electrical equipments; *viz.*, transrormers, motors of different

types and capacities, high tension and Low tension switchgear and silicon power diodes.

(7) Government Soap factory, Bangalore—manufacture of toilet soap, washing soap and synthetic detergent.

(8) Government Sandalwood Oil factories, Mysore and Shimoga—production of distilled sandalwood oil.

(9) Government Electric Factory, Bangalore—manufactures transformers, survey instruments, etc.

(10) Central Industrial Workshops, Bangalore—manufacture of line materials, Engineering goods, fabrication of structures, chemical plants, etc.

The Karnataka Small Industries Development Corporation continued to assist the small scale industrial units through procurement and sale of scarce industrial raw materials, supply of machinery on hire purchase basis marketing assistance, export promotion, research provision of testing laboratory for small Industries, construction and maintenance of Industrial estates.

The Karnataka State Industrial Investment and Development Corporation Limited—provided assistance to industries by way of investment in and/or under the share capital of industrial concerns, loans, guarantees, preparation of project reports and feasibility studies, etc.

The Karnataka Industrial Area Development Board was engaged in acquisition of lands and development of industrial areas for allotment to industries coming up in the State.

12.2 Sandalwood Oil Factories—Mysore and Shimoga

These two factories were engaged in production and sale of distilled sandalwood oil and agarbathis.

The overall administration of the factories was vested with the Board of Management for Government Industrial concerns. Shri B. K. Tungappa was the Director of the Sandalwood oil factories during the year under report.

There were two General Managers one for Mysore and another for Shimoga factories.

During the year under report, about 1095 tonnes of sandalwood (including Sandal Wood powder) was distilled resulting in the production of 45,073 kgs of sandalwood oil. Sales, during the year amounted to 57,313 kgs of oil valued at Rs. 268.25 lakhs. Sale proceeds from agarabithies amounted to Rs. 4.92 lakhs during the year under report. Also, 27547 kgs Sandalwood oil were exported during the year earning foreign exchange of Rs. 140.56 lakhs.

For popularising use of Sandalwood oil in foreign countries the directorate participated in exhibitions at Bagdad, Italy, Libya, Tehran, Yugoslavia and Wellingdon.

12.3 Mines and Geology

The main objective of the Department is carrying out surveys for economically important minerals and for assessing the groundwater potential in the State.

Shri G. S. Annaiya functioned as Director of the department during the year under report. The Department had 5 Divisional offices, at Bangalore, Belgaum, Bellary, Gulbarga and South Kanara each headed by a Senior Geologist.

In addition, two Senior Geologists were incharge of Groundwater investigation one for the Malaprabha and Ghataprabha command Areas with Belgaum as Head quarters and another for Tungabhadra command Area with Bellary as Headquarters.

The Department incurred an expenditure of about Rs. 57.54 lakhs as against its revenue realisations of Rs. 283.23 lakhs during the year under report.

Limestone of cement grade, steel melting shop and blast furnace grades, chromite, copper, dolomite, refractory raw materials, magnesite, ornamental decorative stones and other minor minerals were surveyed during the year.

As a result of investigations, 3 major copper projects came up *viz.*, Chitradurga Copper Company, Kalyadi Copper project and Thinthini Copper project.

Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Limited, in Chickmagalur district in collaboration with Iron and the establishment of a Pellitisation Plant near Donimalai in Bellary district by NMDC were making progress.

The Groundwater cell conducted preliminary surveys of all the taluks of the State to assess ground water potential in each taluk. Systematic basin-wise water balance studies were conducted, using Geophysical surveys and drilling.

The Diamond Drilling Unit of the department was engaged in the exploration of Barytes, Limestone, Copper Dolomite, Titaniferrous Magnetite etc. In addition to 6 Diamond drilling rigs, 3 more drills were purchased from VISL, Bhadravathi and one new drill was also purchased. The total footage drilled during the year was 4837 metres.

Mineral concession—83 mining leases for major minerals, 199 for minor minerals and 21 for metallic minerals were granted during the year under report.

The quantity and value of important minerals mined during the year under report are shown below :—

Sl. No.	*Mineral*		*Production (in tonnes)*	*Value (Rs. lakhs)*
1	2		3	4
Metallic Minerals				
1.	Bauxite	..	29,248	7.60
2.	Chromite	..	2,616	9.05
3.	Copper ore	..	67,341	33.67
4.	Gold (Kgs)	..	2,824	784.01
5.	Silver (Kgs.)	..	224	1.47
6.	Iron ore	..	38,25,493	906.52
7.	Manganese Ore	..	4,64,806	207.22

12.4 Sericulture :

Promotion of mulberry cultivation and rearing silk worms in the State are the main objectives of the Department. These are sought to be achieved through former education in the adoption of the package of practices and supply of high yielding varieties of muberry saplings and improved straines of seed cocoons.

Shri P. G. Venugopalan Nair functioned as Director during the year under report. 7 Deputy Directors and 40 Assistant Directors were incharge of the Zones and Divisions.

During the year under report the Department had a budget grant of Rs. 199.26 lakhs against which expenditure amounted to Rs. 156.14 lakhs. Receipts amounted to Rs. 75.05 lakhs. Details of allotment and expenditure by plan and non-plan programmes are given below :—

(*Rs. in lakhs*)

Schemes	1974-75	1975-76
1	2	3
Budget Provision :		
Plan	45.00	55.00
Non-plan	91.26	144.26
Total ..	146.26	199.26
Expenditure :		
Plan	21.07	25.34
Non-plan	110.46	130.80
Total ..	132.53	156.14
Receipts (as per A.G.) ..	69.39	75.05

During the year under report, an extent of about 1.00 lakh hectares was under mulberry. As at the end of the year, there were about 44 Government silk farms 76 Government grainages 65 chawki rearing centres and 35 cocoon markets were functioning in the State.

During the year, about 86.62 crores of Mysore race seed cocoons were produced, 71.76 lakhs of Mysore disease free layings, 23.34 lakh foreign race layings were produced.

During the year under report, 290.98 lakh kgs of cocoons were produced in the State. Raw silk production amounted to 20.46 lakh kgs, Silk waste 7.62 lakh kgs and spun silk yarn to 0.41 lakh kgs.

12.5 Government Silk Industries :

There were ten silk factories of which 7 were filatures for production of raw-silk yarn from cocoons, one factory for conversion of raw silk to twisted silkyarn, one for production of pure silk fabrics and one Spun Silk Mill for production of spun silk and noil yarns and fabrics utilising the silk waste, the bye-product of silk reeling industry. These factories produced about 20.50 lakh kgs of raw silk during the year which accounted for more than 80 per cent of the production of mulberry silk in India.

All these factories were run as departmental commercial undertakings of the Government. These units provided employment for about 3500 persons.

During the year under report, the seven Government silk filatures manufactured 1.15 lakh kgs of silk yarn, twisted 0.11 lakh kgs of yarn, and silk fabrics of 0.10 lakh metres. The Government silk weaving factory, Mysore manufacture pure silk fabrics to an extent of 0.85 lakh metres and the spun silk mill at Channapatna produced 0.43 lakh kgs of spun silk yarn, 0.60 lakh kgs of noil yarn and 0.40 lakh metres of spunsilk fabrics.

The working of these units, on the whole, resulted in a loss of about Rs. 40.40 lakhs while the silk filature units showed a loss of Rs. 65.00 lakhs, the silk weaving factory showed a profit of Rs. 4.60 lakhs and that of the spun silk mills a profit of Rs. 20.00 lakhs.

The following table embodies data on the expected production and profit in Government silk industries in the State :

Sl. No.	*Name of the factory*	*Unit*	*Anticipated production during* 1975 76
1	2	3	4
1.	Government Spun Silk Mills, Channapatna.—		
	(*a*) Spun silk yarn ..	Kgs. above	43,000
	(*b*) Noil yarn ..	,,	60,000
	(*c*) Spun silk fabrics	Metres	40,000
	(*d*) Profit ..	Rs. lakhs	20,000
2.	Government Silk Weaving Factory, Mysore.—		
	(*a*) Pure silk fabrics	Metres	85,000
	(*b*) Profit ..	Rs. lakhs	4.60
3.	Government Silk Filatures.—		
	(*a*) Production of raw silk	Lakhs kgs.	1.15
	(*b*) Twisted silk yarn in only one factory at Mudigundam near Kollegal ..	Kgs.	11,000
	(*c*) Handloom pure silk fabrics ..	Metres	10,000
	(*d*) Losses ..	Rs. lakhs	65

12.6 Stores Purchase Department:

The Department acts as the purchasing and Inspecting Agency on behalf of all the Government departments.

The Directorate of StoresPurchase was a single unit office with its Head-quarters at Bangalore. The Director was the Head of the Department who was assisted by three Assistant Directors.

During the year under report, the department had a budget allocation of Rs. 5.95 lakhs, the budgetted revenue estimates amounted to Rs. 1.00 lakh.

The transaction of the department during 1975-76 (April—December 1975) and for 1974-75 are furnished below :—

Sl. No.	*Particulars*		1974-75	*Upto Dec.* 1975
1	2		3	4
1.	Orders placed (Rs. lakhs)	..	330.54	316.07
2.	Enquries issued (No.)	..	399	306
3.	Enquiries disposed off (No.)	..	317	235
4.	Revenue by way of sale of tender Forms and Registration fee (Rs. lakhs)	..	0.32	0.78
5.	Expenditure on account of Establishment and contingencies (Rs. lakhs)		3.51	3.99
6.	Total amount of Earnest Money Deposit and Security Deposit received (Rs. lakh)	..	5.03	6.29
7.	Total amount of Earnest Money Deposit and Security Deposit refunded (Rs. lakh)	..	5.60	2.96

CHAPTER XIII

DEPARTMENTS UNDER EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES SECRETARIAT

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CHAPTER XIII

EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES

13.1 ARCHAEOLOGY AND MUSEUmS

During the year 1975-76, the Directorate continued to make steady progress in various fields of the Department. The major achievements are given hereunder :

The financial outlays both under plan and non-plan are given below :—

(*Rs.* '000)

Head of account	*Plan*	*Non-Plan*
1	2	3
Archaeology	77	274
Museums	5	201
Total ..	82	475

(i) *Explorations.*—

Surveys for antiquarian remains were carried out in the Bhima Valley and a large number of ancient sites ascribable to the beginning of Christian era were discovered. Besides, temples belonging to Rashtrakuta period, at the Village Siriwal of Gulbarga District, with an inscription of Rashtrakuta King Krishna III, were also discovered.

(ii) *Excavation.*—

A small scale excavation was conducted at Meganthic site of Bylur, near the Tibetian Rehabilitation camp in Kollegal taluk of Mysore District. The graves belongine to Iron age and datable to about 2,500 years ago werg exposed.

(iii) *Conservation of monuments.*—

The Department carried out conservation of monuments at the Temples of Sri Varahaswamy in Mysore, Veerabhadra temple at Halebid and Sri Lakshminarasimha Swamy temple at Javagal, Arasikere taluk. The Directorate would also be taking up measures for the conservation of important monuments of the Jain Basaro at Yamgumbha and Adinatha Bastri at Cikkahanasoge both in Mysore District.

(iv) **Museums :**

The Venkatappa Art Gallery was inaugurated on 13th April 1975. Being air conditioned it housed the precious art objects of Sri K. Venkatappa and Major C. P. Raja Ram and many other wellknown painters of the country.

Objects of art, gifted by General Cariappa were exhibited in a special wing at the Government Museum, Mercara.

Government sanctioned during the reference year a district Museum at Hassan. Proposals to establish another District Museum at Raichur were under consideration. Municipal authorities of Hassan and Raichur agreed to provide necessary accommodation for housing the museums.

13.2. **Public Instructions :**

The broad objectives, as envisaged in the draft Fifth Five Year Plan, particularly under the Primary Education, were as follows : (1) to provide schooling facilities to 100 per cent of the children in the group 6 to 10 years ; (2) ensure a minimum of 50 per cent enrolment in the age group 10 to 13 years ; (3) improve the enrolment of girls and children belonging to weaker sections of the society ; (4) take measures to reduce wastage and stagnation ; and (5) lay emphasis on improvement of quality in education. Priority was given to

the programmes under incentives and programmes of qualitative improvement.

The following directorate function in the Department during the year under report.

(1) Director of Public Instruction.

(2) Additional Director of Public Instruction (Primary education).

(3) Additional Director of Public Instruction (Department of State Educational Research and Training).

(4) Additional Director of Public Instruction and Chairman Karnataka Secondary Education Examination Board.

(5) Director of Text Books.

Joint Directors of Public Instruction at Divisional level, Deputy Directors of Public Instructions at District level and Assistant Educational Officers at taluk level were responsible for administration and implementation of various schemes at their level.

There were 36,448 educational institution in the State during the year under report, of which 2,071 were High Schools/Higher Secondary Schools, 33,137 Primary schools and 1,240 pre primary schools. Of the total 1,25,256 teachers, 1,10,873 (or 88.5 per cent) were trained. Of 22,189 teachers in High Schools/Higher Secondary schools, 18,599 (83.8 per cent) were trained. Of the 1,00,798 primary schools teachers (89.6 per cent) were trained. Of 2,269 teachers in Pre primary schools, 1,964 (86.5 per cent) were trained.

Institution and Teachers

	Number	Teachers. Total	Trained	Percentage of trained
1	2	3	4	5
1., Pre primary ..	1240	2269	1964	86.5
2. Primary ..	33137	10798	90310	89.6
3. *High schools.*—				
Higher Secondary schools.	2071	22189	18599	83.8
Total ..	36448	125256	110873	88.5

The total enrolment of the students during the year under report was 48,86,934 of which 504,831 were in High schools/Higher Secondary schools, 42, 92,114 in Primary schools and 89,989 in Pre primary schools. The enrolment of SC and ST students were 4,16,730 and 35,165 constituting 8.53 per cent and 0.72 per cent of the total enrolments respectively, as detailed below :—

Enrolment

(A. For the Statement on Enrolment please see nextpage)

Finance.—

During 1975-76, expenditure on Education was Rs. 86.50 crores under Plan schemes and Rs. 4.96 crores under non plan schemes or a total of Rs. 91.46 crores. Expenditure, in percentage terms, on education by stage was as follows :—

	Per centage
(1) Primary	54.2
(2) Secondary	23.6
(3) University	14.7
(4) Technical and Special Education ..	4.5
(5) Miscellaneous	3.0

Pre Primary Education.—

In addition to 1240 Pre primary schools, 300 Pre primary Centres started during the previous year in rural areas but attached to Primary schools were continued. Ten independent Pre primary Teacher Training Institutions, of which three were attached to the regular TCH Training Institutions, were also continued during the year.

2. *Primary Education —*

1900 additional posts of Primary School Teachers were created 2100 Primary schools were covered under UNICEF programme of Improvement of Science Education at the Primary level 32,500 School Betterment Committees were functioning during the year with a total collection of donations amounting to Rs. 23.94 lakhs.

A sum of Rs. 20.00 lakhs was provided for the construction of class rooms at the rate of Rs. 2,500 per class room.

2,500 Primary schools were provided with small libraries for children.

The scheme of appointment of graduate Head Masters in Higher Primary Schools was implemented and for the purpose 50 posts of Head Masters were sanctioned. 75,000 Attendance Scholarships worth Rs. 30.00 lakhs for girls belonging to weaker sections were sanctioned during the year under report. Mid day meals programme under 'CARE' scheme covered 10.67 lakhs of children.

Summer cum Correspondance training course for the inservice primary school teachers was conducted in 20 centres with enrolment of 1000 teachers.

Enrolment

Type of school	Total enrolment	Scheduled Castes		
		Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1. Pre primary.	89,989	3,127	2,942	6,069
2. Primary	42,92,114	2,40,303	1,46,034	3,86,337
3. High school/higher Secondary schools.	5,04,831	15,291	9,033	24,324
	48,86,934	2,58,721	1,58,009	4,16,730

Type of of scho	Scheduled Tribes			Percentage of enrolment	
	Boys	Girls	Total	SC to total	ST to total
1	6	7	8	9	10
1. Pre primary.	741	649	1,390	6.74	1.54
2. Primary	18,770	10,096	28,866	9.00	0.67
3. High school/ Higher Secondary schools.	3,983	926	4,909	4.82	0.97
	23,494	11,671	35,165	8.53	0.72

Secondary Education

40 new High schools were started during the year under report. There were 255 Junior colleges attached to High schools. A sum of Rs. 6.00 lakhs was provided for purchase of equipment. 75 posts of graduate physical education Teachers were created. 52 Private High Schools were admitted for advance salary grants. 200 Book Banks were established, making the total number 300. Grants towards scholarships and uniforms to 313 students of the Channamma Residential school at Belgaum were sanctioned. Also, Rs. 3.00 lakhs were provided for Administrative Block of the said school.

Post-Matric Education.—

There were 255 composite Junior Colleges, with High school classes attached under the Department.

Special Education.—

There were 8 Sanskrit colleges, 250 Patashalas and 42 Vedapatashalas. The schemes of award of honours of Vedic scholars continued.

Other Schemes.—

The following schemes were implemented/operated during the year. (*a*) Triple Benefit scheme was extended to institutions the employees of all Aided Educational (*b*) Financialassistance to the tune of Rs. 1,87,125 was given to 9,375 students from the Karnataka State Students Welfare fund. (*c*) As many as 139 teachers/dependents of teachers (involving Rs. 47,200) were benefited under Karnataka State Teachers Benefit fund (*d*) As many as 191 teachers/dependents of teachers (involving Rs. 94,600) were benefitted under National Foundation for Teachers Welfare.

13.3 Text Books.—

The Directorate of Text Books, started in 1959; continued to intensify and expand its activities in providing suitable text book for use in schools the Directorate had three wings; (i) the State Education

Research Bureau, (ii) Text Books Committee, and (iii) Government Text Book Press, Mysore. The State Educational Research Bureau was the academic wing of the Directorate, responsible for ; (1) Curriculam, construction and revision of syllabus (2) Preparation and revision of text books and guide books, (3) Translation of text books into minority languages, (4) Preparation of books for T.C.H. T.C.L. etc., and (5) Undertaking research in the field of text books development, etc.,

Sri S. Manchaiah, who assumed charge on 18th July 1974 as Director of Text Books continued to be the Director of Text Books during the year under report.

Expenditure incurred by the Directorate amounted to Rs. 127.35 lakhs as against the budget provision of Rs. 174.67 lakhs during the year under report.

So far, the Directorate produced 404 text books of which 223 for primary, 165 secondary and 16 others.

About 14 lakh copies of text books in 7 languages were printed by using the gift paper and distributed to the students free of charge.Similarly Guide Books were distributed to Teachers.

In accordance with the 20 point Economic Programmes action was taken to stabilise the prices of exercise book, note books. Nationalised text books were sold on a 'No profit' 'No loss' basis.

Plans were under way to bring out a popular series of science Books in Kannada. During the year under report, 6 books were selected for Central/State Award

During the year under report, 85, 90, 153 Text books were sold at the face value of Rs. 102.86 lakhs and net amount of Rs. 85.60 lakhs was realised. About 85 per cent of the total requirements were produced in Government Text Book Press, Mysore and the balance entrusted to private Printers.

Assistance was extended in a big way to the Adult Education Council, Mysore, in Printing and supply of 7 lakh text-books of "ಬಾ ಅಣ್ಣ ಓದುಕಲಿ" series.

13.4 Collegisate Education

Professor S. Mahamood Ahamed functioned as Director during the year 1975-76. There were 23 Government colleges and 233 private colleges in the State coming under the jurisdiction of this Directorate during the year under report. This included 26 private Law Colleges and 21 Private Evening Colleges. Out of the total 256 colleges, 5 Government and 21 private Colleges were meant exclusively for women.

The Strength of students was on the increase year after year, consequent on the increase in number of colleges in the State and increase in the enrolment in both the Pre-university and Degree courses. The detalis regarding the strength of the students during 1975-76 are noted below :—

(For the statement on Collegiate Education please see next page).

The staffing pattern of 1 : 3 : 12 (One Professor,three Readers and twelve lecturers) was introduced during the year under report. Accordingly, 32 additional posts of Professors and 61 additional posts of Readers were created in lieu of 93 posts of lecturers to be kept vacant and abolished as and when the newly created posts of Professors and Readers were filled up on substantive basis.

Grants were paid to the eligible Private Aided colleges in the State at the rate of 80 per cent of the deficit. Equipment grant was paid at 50 per cent of the total expenditure and building grant were paid at 50 per cent of the expenditure subject to a maximum of Rs. 50,000 per college. Details of grants paid during 1975-76 ar given below :—

Course	In Government Colleges		
	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4
Pre-university course	8,142	5,166	13,308
Degree Course ..	12,027	5,624	17,651
Total ..	20,169	10,790	30,959

Course	In Private Colleges		
	Boys	Girls	Total
1	5	6	7
Pre-university course	47,789	15,676	63,465
Degree Course ..	43,214	17,751	60,965
Total ..	91,003	33,427	1,24,430

Course	Both		
	Boys	Girls	Total
1	8	9	10
Pre-university course	55,931	20,842	76,773
Degree Course ..	55,241	23,375	78,616
Total ..	1,11,172	44,217	1,55,389

(*a*) *Details of grant given to the universities* (*upto* 15*th January* 1976).

		Rs. lakhs
(1) Karnataka University, Dharwad		120.50
(2) Bangalore University, Bangalore		22.00
(3) Mysore University, Mysore	..	125.00
Sub Total	..	267.50

(*b*) *Details of grant given to Private affiliated colleges etc.*

(1) Maintenance grant	..	281.29
(2) Equipment grantrr	..	0.28
(3) Other Misc. grant	..	2.47
Sub Total	..	284.04
Total (*a* *b*)	..	551.54

The Triple Benefit Scheme (Pension, Gratuity and Insurance) was extended to employees of Private Aided Colleges in the State with effect from 1st April 1969. 492 cases were attended.

Various kinds of Government of India/State Government Scholarships were awarded to students of Government and Private Aided Colleges in the State. As many as 6,273 scholarships were awarded to the students during the year under report.

Mid-day Meal Scheme was introduced in several colleges in the State under the World Food Programme with a view to provide nutritious food to poor students of colleges. During the year 1975-76 the scheme was implemented in 23 Degree Colleges in the States benefiting 4,100 students.

Clinics were provided in the Government Collegesat Bangalore, Mangalore, Gulbarga and Mysore. Sports Reading Room, library and Hostel facilities were provided

to students studying in the various colleges in the State. The Book Bank Scheme was introdued in 25 colleges in the State. The Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students could borrow text books from their respective college Libraries.

13.5 Technical Education

Technical Education at Diploma, Degree and Post Graduate levels, was under the purview of the Department of Technical Education. The Polytechnics offer Diploma and a few certificate courses, besides offering a few professional courses. The Engineering Colleges and the Technological Institutes offer courses at Graduate and Post-graduate level.

Sri K. S. Ballal, functioned as the Director of Technical Education upto 31st December 1975 and Sri R. L. Sreshta thereafter.

There were 61 technical institutions under the control of the Department during the year under report. Out of these, 20 institutions were offering Degree level, while 35 at Diploma level, and 6 at Certificate level. The details are furnished hereunder :—

Number of technical Institutions for the year 1975-76

	Institutions	*Government*	*University/ Centrally sponsored/ Regional College*	*Aided*	*Private (unaided)*	*Total*
	1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Colleges offering degree courses.	2	2	8	4	16
2.	Evening colleges ..	..	1	2	1	4
3.	Polytechnic offering Diploma courses.	22	..	7	1	30
4.	Junior Technical schools ..	6	..	..	..	6
5.	Others ..	4	1	..	..	5
	Total ..	34	4	17	6	61

The staff position improved during the year under report, due to the appointment of SC/ST candidates. The details are given hereunder.

Sta Position

Item	No. of posts sanctioned	No. of posts filled up	SC	ST
1	2	3	4	5
1. Gazetted (Class I and II).	206	163	4	1
2. Non-Gazetted	2023	1564	127	..
3. Class IV	437	403	98	..
Total	2666	2130	229	1

The details of admission and enrolment during the year under report are shown hereunder :—

Course	Admissions	Enrolment
1	2	3
(a) Degree ..	3317	19187
(b) Diploma ..	3973	8434
(c) Technical Schools (Junior)	987	713
(d) Centrally sponsored Institute.	151	307
Total ..	7728	21641

Total number of admissions made during the year Under report was 7728 and total enrolmeget was 21641 in

all the technical institutions. The out-turn at the Degree, Diploma and certificates level were 907, 894 and 140 respectively.

During the year under report, the Department had a budget allotment of Rs. 330.16 lakhs as against which expenditure amounted to Rs. 306.21 lakhs for 93 percent of allotment). The corresponding figures for 'non-plan' programmes were Rs. 262.61 lakhs and Rs. 246.87 lakhs respectively.

(*Rs. lakhs*)

		allotment	*Expenditure*
1		2	3
Non-Plan	..	262.61	246.87
Plan	..	67.55	59.34
Total	..	330.16	306.21

The details of number of Scholarships, Freeships and Half Freeships awarded to the students are given here under .

Category		*Degree*	*Diploma*
1		2	3
1. Scholarships	..	1,144	1,571
2. Freeships	..	225	595
3. Half Freeships	..	75	672

All the students studying in the Junior Technical Schools were awarded stipends for 10 months in a year.

13.6. **National Cadet Corps :**

The aims of the NCC are to develop Character, Cammandership, ideas of service and capacity for leadership in young man and women ; and to provide service training to them so as to stimulate interest in defence of

the country and to build-up a reserve of man-power to enable the armed forces to expand rapidly in times of National Emergency.

Air Commadore, S. K. Majumdar, who had taken over charge during July 1974, continued to be the Director, NCC, Karnataka and Goa during the year under reference. There were 59 NCC Units in the State. For the purpose of efficient command and control, these were constituted under six groups, with Head Quarters at Bangalore, Mysore, Mangalore, Belgaum and Bellary.

The Strength of the NCC was as follows :

	Designation	*Senior Division*	*Junior Divisions*	*Total*
	1	2	3	4
1.	Army ..	22,771	22,070	44,841
2.	Navy ..	1,173	7,221	8,394
3.	Air ..	912	8,560	6,472
4.	Girls ..	1,298	3,542	4,840
	Total ..	26,154	38,393	64,547

The total strength of the NCC at the end of the year was 64,547 of which 26,154 were in Senior Division and 38,393 in Junior Division. Out of 64,547, 44,841 were in Army 8,394 in Navy 6,472 in Air and 4,340 Girls.

During the year under report, the budget allotment was Rs. 109.05 lakhs of which a sum of Rs. 108.05 lakhs was under Non-plan and the remaining Rs. 1.00 lakhs under Plan Schemes.

During the year higher rate of messing allowances, higher rate of incidental charges ; rationalisation of refreshment charges ; issue of petrol on literage basis and reservation charges for sleeping-*cum*-sitting accommodation were sanctioned.

Principal achievements are summarised below :—

Trainins Camps.—In Karnataka NCC Training was imparted in 315 colleges and 310 high schools. The entire training syllabus for Army, Navy, Air Wing and Girls Divisions was rationalised. Archery was introduced in the NCC Club activities. The intake in Advanced Leadership Course, Mountaineering Course, Para jumping training and attachment of cadets w th regular service units were increased, 54 annual training camps were conducted and 15,000 cadets participated. 3 major all India Camps were conducted and about 1,000 cadets took part.

Courses and expeditions :—

Two advanced leaderships courses for girls were organised, and 7 cadets, attended each course, 3 girls cadets were detailed for Mountaineering Course at Uttarkashi. 3 Officers and 440 Cadets from NCC were attached for a period of 14 to 21 days with regular Army Units to gain experience.

Other achievement :—

2 NCC Officers and 69 Cadets participated in the NCC Republic Day contingent camp at Delhi. 30 days special camps for selected cadets were held and 16 cadets participated. Employment Bureau Cells provided information about the jobs for the NCC cadets. Para-chut-jumping training camps were organised for 5 weeks, and 8 boys and 2 girls were trained Gliding training was given for 11 days to three girls. Special Medals were issued to all NCC Lady Officers and Girls Cadets in Commemoration of International Women Year, 1975.

13.7 Youth Services

The main function of the Department is to promote youth welfare mainly through youth clubs, women youth clubs, state level youth organisations, like the youth Farmers Association, Mountaineering Association,

Youth Hostel Association, conduct of youth camps, Rallies, Seminars etc., starting youth centres at State level, Regional level and District level, construction of stadia at District level and conduct of tournments, etc.

The department is headed by a Director at the state level, with four posts of Deputy Directors of youth services at the Divisional level and 19 posts of District Youth Service Officers at the District level.

A sum of Rs. 64.86 lakhs was provided in the budget during the year 1975-76, of which, a sum of Rs. 23.86 lakhs under non-plan schemes, Rs. 39.00 lakh underplan schemes and Rs. 2.00 lakhs towards maintenance of Ravindra Kalakshethra.

The details of achievements are enumerated below :—

Construction of State Youth Centre :—

The Construction of State Youth Centre building which was one of the ambitious programmes, was started and the work was in progress.

Karnataka Youth Service Corps :—

A sum of Rs. 10.00 lakhs was provided in the budget for this purpose. The scheme made a good beginning and was proved to be useful for utilising the services of the youth in the state.

Youth Clubs :—

There were 6000 youth clubs all over the state and they were affiliated to the respective District Youth Service Boards.

State Level Youth Organisations :—

An amount of Rs. 1.00 lakh was provided to give financial assistance to organisations like the youth Farmers Association, Youth Hostel Association etc, to conduct training programmes, conferences etc.

Youth Camps, Rallies etc. :—

A sum of Rs. 50,000 under plan and Rs. 2,70,000 under non plan was provided in the Budget to conduct youth camps, —allies etc.

Tour of Youth Leaders :—

An amount of Rs. 1,00,000 was provided to get the youth acquinted with the National building work.

Regional Youth Centres :—

Proposals were made to start youth centres at Divisional and District level. Arrangements were also made to provide library and sports materials in such centres.

National Service Scheme :—

During the year 1975-76, 6000 students in special scheme and 15,000 students in normal activities were involved in 4 universities of Karnataka State.

Construction of Stadiamat District Level :—

An amount of Rs. 5,00,000 was provided under plan scheme in the budget. Construction of District Stadio was taken up in Hassan, Mandya, Bidar, Shimoga, Gulbarga etc., and grants were released. An amount of Rs. 2,72,000 was released for a stadium at Kitturu.

Grants for National Sports Organisations :—

A sum of Rs. 4,25,000 under plan and Rs. 50,000 under Non Plan was provided in the budget towards the establishment of the above sports institute at Bangalore.

Karnataka State Sports Council :—

During the year 1975 76, the sports council spent an amount of Rs. 17,735 towards the conduct of Rural Sports.

Bharath Scouts and Girl Guides :—

An amount of Rs. 8 03 lakhs was provided during the year 1975 76.

Visit of Foreign Expeditions :—

The Common Wealth Youth Expedition—Commex 7 Camps gave a cultural programme for the benefit of the Karnataka Youth.

During the year under report, 141 students were warded cash prizes ranging between Rs. 500 to Rs. 750 ut of the provision of Rs. 2.00 lakhs provided for this purpose. A sum of Rs. 50,000 was earmarked for publication of 'Youth Karnataka"—Quarterly Magazine, published by the Department. An allotment of Rs. 2.00 lakhs was provided for improvement of Ravindra Kalakshatra for the year.

13.8 State Archives.—

The Karnataka State Archives was set up as a Department of Government with fulltime Director in December 1973. The budget allotment for the year was Rs. 8.21 lakhs of which allotment under the 'plan' amounted to Rs. 5.00 lakhs.

Work done in respect of acquisition and servicing was as follows :—

		No.
(i)	acqusitions for secretariat Records.	72966
(ii)	files marked for weeding ..	82844
(iii)	requisitions attended to the year 1975.	
	(*a*) Records Section ..	23076
	(*b*) Spare copy Section ..	2916

The work of setting up a nucleus reference library was taken up. Books and magazines received during the year 1975 were : (i) Acquisition from the State Government Reports 316 and (ii) Other acquisitions 15.

A survey of the Yelandur Jagirdari records was conducted and the work was in progress. The preliminary survey of records in the record rooms of the offices of the Director of Survey, Settlement and Land Records, Transport Commissioner and the Divisional Commissionerwas continued.

The number of dry photocopies taken during 1975 was : exposures taken—1,014, and copies supplied 1,604.

The work of reorganising the Historical Records Section of the Department was also taken up.

13.9 State Central Library :—

The Department is responsible for organising a comprehensive urban and rural library service in the State. The programme of development of library service forms an integral part of the general education, since, it helps alround development of the personality of the citizens in general.

The Department of Public libraries came the existence from 1st November 1966, consequent up on the implementation of K.P.L. Act 1965. It provides for the establishment of the (1) State Central Library at Bangalore, which acts as a reservoir of books and periodicals for the entire state (2) A City Central library for each of the Principal cities *i.e.*, Bangalore, Mysore Mangalore, Hubli, Dharwad and Belgaum. A city Library Authority has also been constituted forthe city of Davanagere and Shimoga. (3) A District Central library for each of the 19 Revenue Districts in the State.

The Department had a budget allocation of Rs.35.74 lakhs for the year, of which funds under the non plan programme amounted to Rs. 30.25 lakhs.

News papers in English, Kannada and other Regional languages at a cost of Rs. 6720 were subscribed. 662 periodicals in English, Kannada and other Regional Languages representing different subject at a total cost of Rs. 63,240 were also subscribed during the year 1975 76. Besides, State Central Library, Bangalore, received 152 gift news papers and periodicals during the year.

Under the Rajaram Mohan Roy Library foundation scheme, Bijapur, Bellary Chitradurga and South Kana a were covered including 538 selected village centres with a population of 2,000 and above. Books were purchased and distributed.

The total number of books and periodicals added during the year 1975 76 were 962 and 125 respectively.

During the year under report, the Department opened 8 Branch libraries and 3 Service Stations in the State. The Library Training School run by the Department trained 90 candidates during the year under report.

13.10 Languages and Kannada Development

An important function of the Directorate of Languages and Kannada Development is the translation of Bills, Acts, Ordinances, Statutory Rules, Notifications etc., of the State and Central Government, of translation Calling Attention Notices, Reports, Speechesof Ministers etc. Besides, translation work of Departmental Forme and Manuals are also attended to inconnection with the introduction of Kannada as Official Language.

Sri M. Keshava Bhat functioned as theDirector to end of September 1975 and Sri Jayathirtha Rajapurohit with effect from 11th December 1975.

The allotment and the expenditure of the department during the year 1975 76 are detailed below :—

(*Rs. lakhs*)

Items		*Allotment*	*Expenditure*
1		2	3
(i) Non plan Scheme	..	6.20	6.20
(ii) Plan Scheme	..	15.00	15.00
(iii) Total	..	21.20	21.20

During the year under report, 27 state bills, 18 State Ordinances, 31 State Acts were translated into Kannada ; and 3 State Acts were codified. Central Acts and 2 Ordinances were translated during the year. Printing of Kannada Version of the Constitution of India was completed. A legal glossary with 10,000 words was prepared and relased.

The work of preparing the Kannada versions of various Central and State Acts like, Criminal Procedure Code, Criminal Rules of practices, Model clauses, Glossaries of Technical terms of about 8 departments, K.C.S.R., K.F.C., K.T.C. and Manual of Contingent expediture was in progress.

Considerable progress was made regarding the implementation of language policy. Town committees at State level and District level Committees reviewed the progress. The production of 25 Law Books was entrusted to three universities in the State and the work was in progress. Preparation of Secretarial Practice Manual in Kannada, entrusted to the Karnataka Vidyavardhaka Sangha, Dharwad, was completed. Work relating to preparation of Glossary of administration terms in ancient Karnataka, entrusted to the Karnataka University, was in progress. 1500 typewriters were purchased during the year for distribution to the various offices and courts.

13.11 Mining Education

Sri Papanna was in charge Deputy Director cum-Principal of the School of Mines at Kolar Gold Fields.

The intake capacity of the school of Mines, K.G.F. was increased from 40 to 60, with effect from the year under report. 60 candidates were selected and admitted to the First Year Diploma in Mining and Mine Surveying Course, of which 14 candidates belonged to SC/ST.

The total enrolment during the year under report was 125 (I year 60, II year 41 and III year 24).

In all, 162 candiates appeared for the Annual and Supplementary examination 1975 76, of which 94 passed as detailed below.—

Year passed	*Total appeared*	*Absentees*	*No. of students passed I class*	*II class*	*Pass*	*Totalt No. passed*	*Percentage-*
I year	81	5	4	9	25	38	50
II year	53	1	1	8	24	33	64
III year	28	..	..	9	14	23	82
Total	162	6	5	26	63	94	58

As many as 33 scholarships and Freeships etc., were given to the students.

13.12 Flight Training School

The Government Flying Training School imparts flying training to the youth of the State required for obtaining the commercial pilots licences.

A sum of Rs. 95,000 was provided in the budget during the reference year.

For the first time, Flying Training was provided to scheduled castes candidates under the Government of India Scholarship scheme.

The Government of India included the institution in their subsidy scheme for the year 1975 76 and allotted 1200 hours of subsidised flying. The institution completed 966 hours of flying by the end of December 1975 as against the target of 1200 to 1300 hours fixed for the year.

13.13 Printing. Stationery and Publications

The Department of Printing, Stationery and Publications, continued to render timely and efficient printing service as also supply all necessary stationery articles to the Government Offices and autonomous bodies Sri B. N. Ramamurthy functioned as the Director of the Department during the year under report

Besides the Central press located at Bangalore, the following branch pressses were working : (1) Government Press, Dharwad, (2) Government Branch press, Gulbarga (3) Government branch press, Mercara, (4) High Court press, Bangalore, and (5) Government Central Jail Press, Bangalore

The Government stationery depot, Bangalore was the Central organisation for distribution of stationery articles, typewriters, duplicators and calculating machines to Government offices, throughout the state.

The Government publications like Acts, Rules, forms etc, were stocked and sold to the public from the Book Depots at (1) Government Central Book Depot at Bangalore (2) Government Branch Book Depot at Dharwad and (3) Government Book Depot at Gulbarga.

During the year under report an expenditure of Rs 198.81 lakhs was incurred as against the budget of Rs. 207.00 lakhs for the Government CentralPress at Bangalore The total expenditure including that of the branch presses was Rs. 272.05 lakhs.

The department undertook the printing of Brochures, Mudrana Prashasthi Vitharana Samarambha Pamphlets for the propogation of Sandalwood trees, Glimpses of Karnataka, New Economic Policy of Karnataka, Booklet of Statistics of the Fisheries activities of Karnataka, Citation of Awards in connection with the Rajyothsava day, Posters and Glossaries of the technical terms of several departments. Besides these, prestigious printing of the Kannada Vishwa Kosha and Gnana Gangothri was continued. Similarly, the work relating to printing of Budget, Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council debates and Acts and Rules, *Karnataka Gazette* and Reports of several Departments were done satisfactorily. The press continued to attend to the printing of several lakhs of lottery tickets.

The out turn of work during the year was : composition 1,51,569 number of standard pages and impressions printed was 14,01,07,879. 51 weekly gazettes, 5,639 English and 311 Kannada extra ordinary Gazettes were published. 1,907 notifications relating to land accusition tion were also published. Printing of Karnataka Police Intelligence Gazette was also attended to.

Construction of the Suburban Press at Kenchanahally was taken up at an estimated cost of Rs. 40.00 lakhs. 173 apprentices were given training in different branches in printing technology.

The Departmental canteen provided healthy and wholesome eatables, etc. to the employees at reasonable prices. Government press Dispensary afforded medical treatment to 61,251 cases.

The work turned out by the Branch presses is given hereunder :

	Name of press	Pages composed	(Number) Impressions printed
1.	Government Branch Press at Dharwad.	13,576	1,58,42,436
2.	Government Press, Gulbarga.	5,406	2,23,78,311
3.	Government Branch Press, Mercara.	4,536	1,58,39,968
4.	High Court Press, Bangalore.	4,800	21.10,000

Out of 2,107 kannada typewriters received during the year, 1,425 were issued to the Government Offices. The value of the total stocks handled during the year 1975.76 was Rs. 217.83 lakhs and the value of supplies made to departments was Rs. 124.40 lakhs. The total value of publications sold, during the year was Rs. 31.18 lakhs and the total value of the stock of Government publications as on 31st March 1976 was Rs. 67,60,767.

13.14. Educational Research and Training

The Department of State Educational Research and Training was formed on 24th December 1975, *i.e*, during the year under report, by bringing all the academic units which were directly under the control of the Directo of Public Instruction in order to improve the quality of school education. This department comprises of the academic wings of the (1) State Institute of Education State Institute of Science (3) Educational and Vocational Guidance Bureau (4) State Evaluation Unit (5) State Survey Unit (6) Audio visual Education Section

(7) Educational Technology cell (8) Teacher Training Institutes and (9) B.Ed. colleges. It was headed by Director.

The State Institute of Education is responsible for qualitative improvement of the Primary Education and Teacher's Education in the State. It completed the following work: revision of T.C.H. syllabus, diagnostic testing and remedies, work in Teacher's training institutions, encouragement of excellence in teacher's education developing supervision proforma, collection of nursery rhymes in Kannada, preparation of graded lessons for improving pronunciation in Kannada, preparation of teaching aids.

The State Institute of Science imparted training to 2,122 individuals during the year. Science kits were supplied to 1,000 Lower Primary Schools. This apart, 21,000 middle school teachers were trained. A State Level Science Fair was organised. Trained teachers were supplied with a tool box each.

The Educational and Vocational Guidance Unit conducted two weeks 'Career Masters' Training Programme as usual.

The State Evaluation Unit was responsible for the qualitative improvement of education at the secondary school stage.

The Audio Visual Section was started to promote education through the medium of films.

The Educational Technology Cell was created in 1975 and it was incharge of administration and finances relating to 400 schools during 1975-76.

The Orientation Training Centre was incharge of conducting Inservice Training Programme in Science Education for Primary school teachers. There were 114 Teachers' Training Institutes and 34 B.Ed. colleges in the State.

CHAPTER XIV

DEPARTMENTS UNDER HEALTH AND MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION SECRETARIAT

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CHAPTER XIV

HEALTH AND MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION

14.1 Health and Family Welfare services

The Department is headed by the Director of Health and Family Planning Services. The Additional Director of Health and Family Planning Services is in charge of Medical education and family planning programme. They are assisted by four Joint Directors each in charge of medical services Malaria and philaria, eradication, Health services and Family Planning services. The Joint Director (Employees' State Insurance Scheme) is responsible for the management of Hospitals and dispensaries intended for employees covered under the Employees State Insurance Scheme. There were four Regional Deputy Directors at the headquarters of the four Revenue Divisions. Dr. B. V. Puttaraja Urs continued as Director of Health and Family Welfar. services and Dr. J. S. Saxena as the Additional Director

Financial outlays.—

The following was the budget revision for the year 1975 76.—

		(*Rs. in lakhs*)
(1) Non plan schemes ..	..	2470.57
(2) Plan (State) schemes	..	237.19
(3) Centrally sponsored schemes	..	115.88
Total	..	2823.64

Priority was given to the schemes under Minimum needs programme and supply of drugs to medical institutions.

Achievements-Medical and Health services

A hundred new medical sub centres were sanctioned, 3 taluk level institutions, 2 district hospitals and 2 primary health units were upgraded. Commissioning of the main building with additional 100 beds at the Kidwai Memorial Cancer Institute, addition of 300 beds to various institutions and strengthening of National Leprosy Control Programme and cholera control programme were some of the major schemes commissioned during the year. Besides these 18 buildings which were under construction were completed.

There were 1,569 hospitals and dispensaries including 266 primary health centres during the year. Besides these some, specialised hospitals were also functioning in the State. Important among them were T. B. hospitals (12), Minto Opthalmic hospital, Kidwai Memorial cancer Relief Research and Training Institute, Mental hospitals (2) epidemic diseases hospitals (3), Leprosy hospitals, Cardiology institute, Psychiatric clinics etc.

Recognising the importance of health education in the field of public health programme a Bureau of Health Education was formed. The Bureau brought out Karnataka Arogya' a quarterly publication. The school Health programme started in the Third Five Year Plan continued during the year. The main objective of the programme was to provide school health services in rural areas through PHC in a phased manner to detect diseases, defects and deformities at the earliest stage among primary school children and render treatment and immunisation services. The School Health Programme covered during 1975 76, 1,86,037 children in 1,458 selected primary schools in the State.

The Public Health Institute Bangalore was the main institution at the State level to provide referal services and guidance to the Public Health Laboratory services in the State. District laboratories, vaccine Institute, Belgaum, special laboratores for KFD at Shimoga and

Regional Assistant Chemical Examiner, Laboratories were functioning under this Institute.

23.32 lakh ml of anticholera vaccine and 0.6 lakh ml of TAB vaccine were produced during the year. 1096 samples of stool were analysed in the Bacteriological diagnosis section 1404 samples of water, 6407 samples of food articles and 1479 forensic toxicology samples etc. were analysed.

The vaccine Institute, Belgaum produced 28.62 million doses of freeze dried small pox vaccine. During the year 411 attacks and 37 deaths due to cholera were reported and 7.87 anti cholera inoculations were given. The National Trachoma programme, Leprosy control programme National Malaria eradication Programme and National Tuberculosis control programme were continued during the year.

Medical Education

There were 4 Government and 5 private medical colleges with a total admission capacity of 703 students.

Family Planning Programme

During the year under report there were 266 Primary Health Centres and 133 Urban Family Welfare centres rendering integrated Family Planning and Maternity and Child Health services.

Targets and achievements under different methods of Family Planning during 1975-76 were as follows :—

Sl. No.	Method	1975-76	
		Target	*Achievement*
1.	Sterilisation	1,39,000	1,20,671
2.	I.U.D.	30,900	27,581
3.	Convertional contraceptive uses benfited.	1,21,600	81,907

Targets and achievements under immunisation programme are given below.—

Sl. No.	Particulars	DPT Immunisation		Prophylaxis against nutritional anaemia	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1.	Pre school children.	3,50,000	88,534	1,00,000	3,96,380
2.	School children.	3,50,000	27,170	..	..
3.	Mothers ..	2,60,000	63,837	1,00,000	1,56,619

Post partum programme was in operation in 19 institutions in the State. Oral pill programme was in operation in 99 urban Family Planning centres and 35 selected primary health centres.

During the year 1975 76, a sum of Rs. 100.00 lakhs was allotted for implementation wing of India Population Project. The expenditure was Rs. 52.90 lakhs, Two maternity hospitals with a bed strength of 30 and 14 urban family planning centres in Bangalore city were under India Population project. The performance for the year 1975 76 was as follows :—

	Bangalore urban	Bangalore	Chitra durga
1	2	3	4
Sterlisation ..	6,962	6,043	5,978
I.U.D. ..	3,753	1,929	1,083
Conventional contraceptive users benefited.	11,589	4,340	2,678

	Kolar	Shimoga	Tumkur
1	5	6	7
Steilisation ..	6,363	5,964	6,200
I.U.D. ..	1,595	975	1,909
Conventional contraceptive users benefited.	4,390	3,215	3,588

The Regional Assistant Chemical Examiners Laboratory Bangalore impatred training to Senior Laboratory Technicians and 16 candidates were trained. Besides 107 Health Inspectors were given training as food inspectors. 3 doctors and 6 staff nurses were deputed for training at All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta, 20 nurses to the National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Science Bangalore and one nurse to Jawaharlal Institute of Post graduate Medical Education and Research Pondichery. Besides these 7 officers were deputed to foreign countries on W.H.O fellowships.

14.2 Indian Medicines

The Department was rendering services to the public by providing cheap and effective curative measures of Ayurveda, Unani, Siddha, Nature cure and Homeopathy systems of medicine. Besides, medical education in Ayurveda and Unani systems was also imparted in government colleges of Indian Medicine at Mysore and Bangalore.

Dr. K. Sadashiva Sharma continued to be the Director during the year under report. He was assisted by an Administrative officer and an Assistant Director. The Department was proposed to be expanded and strengthened on the basis of Dr. Melkote committee report.

Financial outlay.—

The following was the budget provision for the year 1975 76.

	(*Rs. in lakhs*
(1) Non plan schemes	67.13
(2) Plan schemes	10.00
(3) Centrally sponsored schemes ..	1.75
Total ..	78.88

Achievements.—

Important achievements during the year were the establishment of Six Ayurvedic dispensaries, one unani dispensary, one Homeopathic dispensary one nature cure dispensary and a Siddha Wing of ten beds at the Ayurvedic hospital at Bangalore. Sanction had been accorded to start a short term course in medicine of one and a half years duration leading to the B.A.M.S. Degree course for B.S.A.M. Graduate at Government college of Indian medicine, Bangalore.

Medical care.—

There were two major hospitals in the state at Mysore and Bangalore with a total bed strength of 410.

There were 39 Ayurvedic dispensaries, 19 Unani dispensaries and two Homeopathic dispensaries. In addition to these, there were 508 dispensaries under taluk development boards and other local bodies, providing medical care in the rural areas.

Education.—

There were two government and five private Ayurvedic colleges in the state with a total admission capacity of 170 students. One government Unani college

was also started with an intake of 15 students during 1975-76. Also, there were 4 private Homeopathic colleges in the state.

Post graduate course in Kayachikitsa at Mysore and post graduate course in Dravyaguoa, Rasash astra, Bhaishajya Kalpana at Bangalore were being conducted under centrally sponsored schemes.

Training.—

A 3½ years course of nurses Training in Ayurvepa was being conducted to overcome the dearth of qualified and trained nurses in Ayurveda.

Two students were deputed to Gandhi Nature cure college Hyderabad for study in Naturopathy.

Pharmacy.—

The Central Pharmacy at Bangalore was manufacturing and supplying Ayurvedic and unani medicines required for Hospitals and Dispensaries in the State.

Practioners Boards.—

There were two Registration Boards functioning in the state. They dealt with the Registration of practitioners in the concerned branches of Medicine.

Special programmes.—

It was proposed to take up the supply of Ayurvedic Medical kits to rural areas where medical facilities were not available.

General.—

It was proposed during the year under report, to start a publication cell to publish required Ayurvedic text books, Journals, manuscripts etc.

A state level advisory board had been constitutep to advise from time to time the Government suitabltyfor the planned development and progress of Indian system of Medicine including Naturopathy and Homeopathy as per the recommendations of Dr. Melkote Committee.

14.3 Drugs control

The Drugs Control Department plays an important role in the health care ofthe people of state by exercising strict controls, so that drugs of standard quality only are produced and marketted at controlled prices. The intelligence branch of the department takes measures to curb the menace of manufacture and sale of spurious, adultrated and misbranded drugs. The department also takes care to see that good manufacturing practices are followed.

The Drugs Controller was the Head of the Department. The manpower of the Department during 1975 76 was 135. Out of this 109 persons were technically qualified. There was also an intelligence 11 working during the year under report. At the Divisional level, the work of the department was looked after by six divisional offices each having jurisdiction over 3–4 districts.

The budget for the department for the year under report was Rs. 18.18 lakhs under non plan schemes and Rs. 11.09 under plan schemes.

The following table gives a picture of the activities of the department during 1974 75 and 1975 76.

Sl. No.	Item	1974 75	1975 76
1	2	3	4
1.	Sales licences granted ..	3799	4167
2.	Manufacturing licences granted	85	73
3.	Cancellations	466	597
4.	Suspensions	56	50
5.	Inspections	5156	4455
6.	Contraventions detected ..	175	238
7.	prosecutions launehed ..	29	20
8.	Convictions	16	14
9.	Advertisement scrutinised under Drugs a d Magic remedies (objec tionable advertisment) Act, 1954.	5830	4337

Drugs Testing laboratory.—

The achievement of the laboratory for the year 1975 76 is given below :—

Sl. No.	Description	1975–76
1	2	3
1.	Samples analysed	2458
2.	Samples found not of standard quality ..	182
3.	Samples partly analysed at the request of manufacturers	301
4.	Samples found to be of standard quality	1975

Government College of pharmacy.—

The college had an intake capacity of 30 candidates for Degree and 60 candidates for Diploma courses. The Diploma course had been temporarily suspended. The Government had sanctioned Rs. 15 lakhs in the first

instance for the construction of the ground floor of four storeyed building the total strength of the Hostel as on 31st December 1975 was 20.

Board of Examining Authority.—

The Board conducted examinations to the students studying in diploma courses in 8 institutions of the state during the year 1975 76. The total number of students who appeared for preliminary and final examinations was 623 and 465 respectively. The number of students who passed preliminary and final was 363 and 311 respectively. During the year under report, 84 students appeared for B Pharma and 50 students passed the examination.

The Karnataka State Pharmacy council constituted under the pharmacy Act 1948 continued to function under the presidentship of the Drugs controller.

A major achievement of the Department was the selection of State drugs Testing Laboratory by the Government of India for expansion as a combined Food and Drugs Laboratory.

14.4 Town Planning

The important functions performed by the department were surveying and preparation of base maps for towns and villages preparation of development plans for potential urban and rural areas, preparation of layout plans and schemes for town and village extensions assisting the local bodies in area planning providing technical opinion to different authorities under various statutes etc.

Dr. K. S. Ramegowda continued as the Director of Town planning during the year under report. The department had its branch offices in all the districts of the State. The district Planning units in Coorg, Chikmagalur, Mandya and Tumkur and the traffic Cell were sanctioned under plan schemes during the year.

The total strength of the department was 349 during 1975-76, the break up of Class I, II, III and IV being 5,21,262 and 61 respectively.

The amounts allotted to the department during the year under report were Rs. 26.96 lakhs under non-plan schemes and Rs. 10 lakhs under plan schemes. The expenditure incurred on non-plan and plan schemes was Rs. 21.39 lakhs and Rs. 1.58 lakhs respectively. The shortfall in plan schemes was due to vacancies not filled up at zonal offices. During the year under report the department collected Rs. 42,607 as charges towards scrutiny and preparation of layouts etc.

Achievements

During the year under report 23 towns were surveyed and up-to-date maps were prepared for these towns. Outline development maps of K.G.F. city, Hubli-Dharwad and Shimoga-Bhadravati were approved by Government. Comprehensive development plan for Bangalore Metropolitan area was completed. Town extension schemes for 5 towns and 175 layout plans were prepared Layout plans for slum clearance/improvement schemes for 402 slum areas covering 808 hectares in different urban areas, were prepared. Special designs for market lands shopping complexes Balbhavan etc., were prepared for 12 cases in the central office. An officer of the department was appointed as full time Town Planning member in the Bangalore Development Authority.

Seventeen Town Planning units were continued under non-plan schemes during 1975-76 and 5 units were sanctioned under plan schemes (Sept. 1975). The Department furnished opinion to the District Magistrates in 135 cases under the provisions of Karnataka Cinemas (Regulation Rules).

A separate Traffic Cell was created in the Central office to study the traffic and transportations problems

of Bangalore city and to work out proposals for improvement of transportation including rapid transit system for Bangalore.

The department participated in 3 exhibitions, 3 seminars 2 symposiums and 2 conferences during 1975-76.

14.5 Municipal Administration

The administration of the Municipalities in the state is governed by the Karnataka Municipalities Act 1964. There were 15 city Municipal councils, 219 Town Municipal councils, 7 Notified Area Committees, two Sanitary Boards and two Corporations. The administrative control of these local bodies except Corporations rests with the Divisional Commissioners.

Government have sanctioned loan amounting to Rs. 49.99 lakhs to the city and town Municipal councils besides giving guarantee to the Life Insurance Corporation for sanctioning Rs. 234 lakhs as loan to the Municipalities.

The Mysore Water supply and Drainage Board Act 1973 was enacted to deal with matters connected with the supply of drinking water and drainage facilities in the urban areas of the state of Karnataka, except Bangalore city.

The Karnataka Improvement Boards Ordinace issued with the object of speedy acquisition of urban lands, formation of lay outs, providing civic amenities and allotment of sites to the deserving.

The Mysore Slum clearance Board was established with effect from July 1975. An expenditure of Rs. 1.02 lakhs was incurred out of Rs. 3.66 lakhs sanctioned. The Board was established with the objectives of identifying every slum family in the city, clearing all the slums in Karnataka, preventing further growth of slums, giving protection to slum dwellers, providing basic facilities

such as drinking water, electricity, drainage etc., and providing slum dwellers with social, health and economic programmes. The Slum Clearance Board heard 100 cases of private land owners in Bangalore city and 130 cases in Hubli-Dharwar.

Bangalore City Corporation.—

The annual income of the Corporation is around Rs. 16 crores. Out of this Octroi represents 50 per cent of the total revenue and property tax 20 per cent. The programme of weekly intensive collection of property tax has been introduced. The levy of car parking fee on the vehicles parked at Chickpet and Commercial street have been introduced. Several health measures have been undertaken by the Corporation. The construction work of Public utility building and Jayanagar shopping complex, sports pavilion at Jayanagar etc., were nearing completion.

Bangalore Division Municipalities.—

There were 59 Town Municipal Councils and 3 City Municipal Councils in Bangalore division. The water supply scheme was transferred to Karnataka Urban Water supply and Drainage Board.

62 municipal Councils were functioning in 50 Municipalities. All the Municipalities have reserved 18 per cent of their income for the welfare of scheduled caste and scheduled tribes. Rs. 10,000 was sanctioned by each Municipality for implementing the scheme of distribution of sites to poor and siteless people in the Municipal area.

Hubli Dharwar Municipal Corporation Hubli.—

Hubli and Dharwar, twin cities have been formed into single corporation on March 1962. The area of the Corporation is 70.78 sq. miles with a population of 3.8 lakhs (1971 census) An expenditure of Rs. 3.57 crores

against at income of Rs. 3.58 crores was incurred 152 acres of land were taken upto develop 1,864 plots and about 60 per cent of the work is completed. Work on development of 701 plots to be distributed to economically weaker sections scheduled castes and scheduled tribes was completed. The construction of super market, market building at Padadayyan Hakkal,shop building atGanesh peth, swimming pool at Hubli, shopping complex at Tikaram tank, etc., were in progress. Work on improve ment of 18 slums and clearance of 33 slums was taken up

Mysore Division Municipalities.—

There were 67 Municipalities including 3 City Municipalities, 7 Town Panchayats were converted to Town Municipalities. Government had accorded sanction for providing houses to 78 slum dwelling families opening of District Planning units for Mandya and Chikmagalur districts, providing water supply scheme at Hassan and improvement of water supply scheme in Perivapatna. 1070 sites were distributed to siteless and landless persons.

Belgaum Division Municipalities.—

There were 67 Municipal Councils of which 4 were city Municipal councils. Action to acquire land and to form layouts for distribution of sites to siteless people was in progress. The underground Drainage Scheme in Jamakhandi has been completed. An amount of Rs. 10 lakhs was secured for water supply works by the Town Municipal Council, Karwar, Government have issued ordinance to constitute city improvement boards to the cities of Belgaum and Bijapur. Elections to 4 Town Municipal Councils were held.

Gulbarga Division Municipalities.—

There were 33 town Municipalities and 5 city Municipalities and two notified Area Committees in

Gulbarga division. Besides these Government have converted the Panchayats of Afzalpur and Jewargi into town Municipalities. The City Municipalities in Gulbarga division have taken up the comprehensive water supply schemes.

Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board.—

The Board is responsible for providing and improving the water supply and sewerage disposal in the Metro politan area of Bangalore City. The I stage Cauvery water supply and sewerage scheme which was taken up at an estimated cost of Rs. 35.72 crores was nearing completion.

City Improvement Trust Board Bangalore.—

The City Improvement Trust Board continued to function during the year under report. In all 6059 residential sites and 75 Industrial sites were allotted in different layouts. Besides this 90 corner sites were auctioned 75 per cent of the residential sites allotted were for economically weaker sections. Construction of multistoreyed buildings at Austin town 1st stage, Austin Town 2nd stage Domlur and Kalahalli were taken up by the Housing Urban development section. An investigation division was created with the intention of redeeming land acquired by C.I.T.B. from unauthorised occupation by private parties. The functions of the C.I.T.B. were taken over by the Bangalore Development Authority constituted in January 1976.

City Improvement Trust Board Mysore.—

608 sites were formed and allotted. Besides these 500 stray sites have been allotted. The C.I.T.B. Mysore was planning all the layouts as per the Master Plan. It has taken up construction of Kalyanamantap building at Karanji Tank layout and formed a part in Mysore City Construction of 300 model houses was under construction.

Karnataka Urban Water Supply and Drainage Board.—

The activities of the Board extends to the whole of Karnataka state except Bangalore. The Board is charged with the responsibility of providing financial assistance by way of loans and advances to the local authorities for providing water supply and drainage facilities. The Board consists of a Chairman, Managing Director and 15 other Directors.

Protected water supply has been provided for 188 towns and cities, 26 fresh water supply schemes costing Rs. 178.69 lakhs and improvements to existing water supply system in 30 towns costing Rs. 253.06 lakhs were under progress.14 towns and cities were provided with underground drainage facilities and 20 new underground drainage schemes were at various stages of progress.

CHAPTER XV

SOCIAL WELFARE AND LABOUR

15.1 Labour

The department is headed by the Commissioner of Labour who is assisted by one Additional Labour Commissioner, oneJoint Labour Commissioner, two Deputy Labour Commissioners and the Head Quarters Assistant. One post of Assistant Labour Commissioner was sanctioned during the year.The State is divided into four regions each headed by a Deputy Labour Commissioner. There are eight Assistant Labour Commissioners incharge of divisions and Seventeen Labour Officers incharge of sub divisions. The departments administers various Industrial Acts and laws. Shri Siddaiah Puranik I.A.S. held the post of Commissioner during the year. The budget provision and expenditure during the year was as follows :—

(*Rs. in lakhs*)

		Plan	*Non Plan*
Budget ..	..	4.00	37.78
Expenditure	..	1.16	35.66

Industrial Disputes Act.—

258 conciliation cases were pending at the beginning of the year, 1,196 fresh cases were filed during the year. Out of these 1,158 cases were disposed off leaving a balance of 296 cases, at the end of the year. The Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Act 1976 came into force with effect from 5th March 1976 . By this amendment Special provision prohibiting lay off, retrenchment and closure of certain establishments, without prior approval of the Specified authority, was brought into force. This was made applicable to establishments employing 30 0 and more workers. 13 strikes and 3 lockouts involving 8107 and 3925 workers respectively

occurred during the year. 25 industries were declared public utility services during the year.

The State Industrial Relations Implementation and Evaluation Committee which is directly involved in enforcing the code of discipline in industry met twice during the period under report. Recognition was accorded to the Hindustan Machine Tools Employees Association.

Payment of Bonus Act 1965.—

The payment of Bonus (Amendment) Ordinance 1975 came into force with effect from 25th September 1975 under the provisions of which Minimum bonus admissible was 4 percent and maximum 20 percent. The ordinance laid down that only if allocable surplus was available the workers were entitled to bonus.

Trade Union Act 1926.—

There were 920 registered Trade Unions at the begining of the year. 131 Unions were registered and 69 unions cancelled during the year. There were 982 registered Trade Unions at the end of the year. A sum of Rs. 1,318 was realised as registration and amendment fees.

Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act 1970.—

Under Section 3 of the Act the Central Advisory Contract Labour Board has been constituted. 66 establishments were registered and licences were issued to 121 contractors during the year. A Registration fee of Rs. 10,220 was realised.

Working Journalists (condition of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act 1955.—

This Act regulates the conditions of service of working journalists and other persons employed in newspaper establishments. 12 newspaper establishments were

covered by the recommendations of the wage Board for working journalists.

Karnataka Labour Welfare Fund Act 1965.—

During the year a sum of Rs. 80,937 was received from the employers and a sum of Rs. 2,964 was paid by the Board.

Karnataka Shops and Commercial Establishments Act 1961.—

This Act provides for safeguarding and improving the working conditions of the workers employed in shops and Commercial establishments. The total number of shops and establishments registered as on 31st March 1976 was 2,03,324 and that of employees covered was 2,41,749. During the year 79,162 shops and establishments were inspected and 609 prosecutions were launched. Amount of fine realised was Rs. 21,076.

Plantation Labour Act 1951.—

Commissioner of Labour is the Chief Inspector under this Act. A Committee for implementation of the provisions of the Plantation Labour Act is functioning under the Chairmanship of the Commissioner and Secretary to Government Social Welfare and Labour Department. A Board for Housing Scheme has also been constituted by Government.

Minimum Wages Act.—

The Minimum Wages Act is a Central Act which provides legislative safeguards to unorganised labour.

Payment of Gratuity Act.—

The Deputy Labour Commissioners are the controlling Authorities and the Commissioner for Labour the Appellate Authority.

Bonded Labour System (abolition) Act 1976.—

Additional Labour Commissioner was the member Secretary of the High Power Board for Bonded Labour.

The department undertook propaganda on safety and diet of the working class by means of audio visual aids: 41 film shows were exhibited during the year. The department was publishing the Karnataka Labour Journal.

15.2 Chief Inspectorate of Factories and Boilers

The Chief Inspector of Factories and Boilers administers (i) the Factories Act 1948 and rules there under and (ii) the payment of Wages Act 1936and rules thereunder and (iii) the Maternity Benefit Act 1965 and rules thereunder. Shri A. P. Balakrishnan was Chief Inspector of Factories and Boilers upto the end of August 1975. On his retirement Sri Siddaiah Puranik Com missioner of Labour held the additional charge of the post.Shri C. M. Prasad, on promotion, took over charge on 19th February 1976. The Chief Inspector was assisted by two Deputy Chief Inspectors, two SeniorInspectors of Factories and tweleve Inspectors of Factories. Additional posts of one Deputy Chief Inspectrers factors (Women and Child Labour) Senior Inspector of factories (safety), Inspectors of Factories Raichur Division and Mangalore South Division were created during the year. Thus there were 3 Deputy Chief Inspectors, three Senior nspectors and fourteen Inspectors of factories at the nd of the year.

The revenue realised from licence fees etc., during the year was Rs. 14.65 lakhs and the expenditure incurred was Rs. 10.82 lakhs.

Factories Act 1948.—

There were 126 factory building Plans pending at the beginning of the year. 1102 plans were newly

received. Out of these 1,228 plans 1,092 plans were approved leaving a balance of 136 plans at the end of the year. There were 4,025 factories under section 2m(i), 171 factories under Section 2m(ii) and 345 factories under Section 85(1) in the state as at the beginning of the year 996 factories were newly registered and 96 factories were deleted. The number of working factories at the end of the year was 5,441. Out of these 2,062 factories submitted annual returns and the number of mandays worked was 735.56 lakhs and the average daily number of workers employed was 2,51,060. The department enforced health and safety measures in factories. There were 55 fatal accidents and 11,605 nonfatal accidents during the year. Canteen facilities wereprovided in 102 factories and creches in 44 factories. Almost all factories worked 8 hours a day. Compensatory holidays were given to workers whenever they worked onweekly holidays. All factories employing more than 500workers were asked to appoint Labour Welfare Officers. 145 applications from factories seeking grant of exemption under various provisions of the Act were received. Government sanctioned exemption in 70 cases and the Chief Inspector sanctioned exemption in 75 cases. 2956 workers were engaged in dan erous operations and the Medical Inspector of factories along with certified surgeons examined these workers.

Maternity Benefit Act.—

1,371 factories were covered under the Maternity Benefit Act 368 women claimed maternity benefit during the year.

Payment of Wages Act.—

All the factories covered under factories Act were also covered under the payment of wages Act 1,519 factories submitted returns. Gross wage of Rs. 3,421.77 lakhs was paid. 64 Prosecutions were launched during the year.

15.3 *Employment and Training*

The department of Employment and Training is concerned with the administration of schemes relating to the Craftsmen training, apprenticeship training and employment servi e. The department is headed by a Director. During the year under report Shri H. K. Shivananda was the Director of Employment and Training and Ex officio State Apprenticeship Adviser.

Budget provision and expenditure under major heads, during the year were as follows :—

(*Rs. in lakhs*)

Head of account	*Plan*		*Non Plan*	
	Budget	*Expenditure*	*Budget*	*Expenditure*
1	2	3	4	5
Direction and administration.	1.60	0.08	11.25	10.78
Employment exchanges	3.20	0.49	23.03	21.35
Trainining of Craftsmen and Supervisors.	25.60	20.58	106.66	94.68
Central Sector Schemes.	20.00	3.02	..	..
Total	50.40	24.17	140.94	126.81

53. Instructors selected by Public Service Commission completed training at the Central Training Institute In addition to the above regular instructional staff of the department were sent for various training courses. There were 18 Industrial Training Centres including the two new institutions opened at Bidar and Tumkur.

Total intake capacity of these institutions was 6,152. The trades in which training was organised were reviewed keeping in view the response from the applicants and the skill needs of local industries. Educational tour was arranged for 2,031 trainees. 50 per cent of the trainees were paid stipend. Officers from the Directrate conducted detailed inspections of a few institutes. The department incurred an expenditure of Rs. 21.97lakhs for purchase of tools and equipments required for training Part time classes for industrial workers were conducted at the Industrial Training Institute, Bangalore. Apprenticeship training received special attention. State Level Skill Competetions were conducted and best trainees were deputed for participation in the All India Skill competition.

Thirty Employment exchanges were operating in the State. Three new town exchanges were setup during the year at Bagalkot, Dandeli and Coondapur. Nine new Vocational Guidance Units were setup during the year. Thus there were sixteen Vocational Guidance Units. There were three units for enforement of the Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act. There were 3.73 lakh persons on the live register by the end of the year. Special efforts were made to place the physically handicapped persons in suitable positions. There were 900 physically handi capped applicants on the live register as at the end of the year. 6,629 new applicants were registered at the professional and Executive Employment Exchanges and 370 placements were done. As at the end of the year there were 10,990 Professional executive applicants in the live register. University Employment Information and Guidance Bureau Provided individual and group guidance to 6887 students. The unit for Job Development and Improved Services functioned in close Cooperation with the local employment exchanges. It contacted 52 employees and discussed the employment potential in their concerns. The special cell for ex-

servicemen maintained close contact with the employment exchanges to see that vacancies reserved for ex-servicemen were fully utilised. The department implemented several Job Oriented Training Schemes.

15.4 Social Welfare

The department implements various programmes for the welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Backward Tribes and other Backward Classes. The head of the Department *viz.*, the Director was assisted by two Joint Directors, three Deputy Directors, four Assistant Directors, an Evaluation Officer and a Women Welfare Officer. There were four Deputy Directors of Social Welfare at the Divisional level and District Social Welfare Officers at District Level. The Deputy Commissioners were the Supervising and controlling authorities at district level. At taluk level the implementation of various schemes was entrusted to the Block Development Officers and a Social Welfare Inspector is attached to each Block. There was a Special Officer for scheduled and other tribes for implementing various schemes relating to the concerned tribes.

The Outlay and expenditure under various schemes for the year 1975–76 was as shown below :—

(*Rs. in lakhs*)

	Schemes	*Outlay*	*Expenditure*
1.	Scheduled Castes ..	137.72	142.66
2.	Scheduled Tribes ..	20.52	13.50
3.	Denotified Tribes ..	6.04	4.86
4.	Nomadic Tribes ..	5.00	4.96
5.	Other backward classes ..	8.00	6.77
6.	Development Corporation for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.	25.00	25.00
7.	Building	6.72	19.12
8.	Administration ..	16.00	10.35
	Total ..	225.00	227.22

CHAPTER XV

SOCIAL WELFARE AND LABOUR

As per the 1971 Census, the population of Scheduled Castes in the State was 38,50,034 and that of Scheduled Tribes 2,31,268. The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes form 13.14 per cent and 0.79 per cent of the State Population. The percentage of literacy among the scheduled castes was 13.88 and among the scheduled tribes 14.69.

A sum of Rs. 81.11 lakhs was spent for implementing, various educational programmes for the welfare of scheduled castes; Rs. 10.96 lakhs were spent for the implementation of various economic betterment programmes, Rs. 2.83 lakhs for the acquisition of land Rs. 22.28 lakhs for the construction of houses, Rs. 44 thousand for the electrification of houses, Rs. 93 thousand on measures for the removal of untouchability and Rs. 59 thousand for free legal services.

A sum of Rs. 3.14 lakhs was spent for implementing various educational programmes for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes, Rs. one lakh for the economic betterment and Rs. 8.37 lakhs for health and housing schemes.

A sum of Rs. 4.86 lakhs was spent on the educational schemes and Rs. 0.04 lakhs for economic betterment of the Denotified Tribes. A further sum of Rs.4. 95 lakhs was spent on the educational programmes of Nomadic and Seminomadic Tribes and Rs. 6.77 lakhs for the Backward Classess. In addition to these plan schemes considerable amount was spent for the welfare of scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward classes under non plan schemes also. There were Central Sector as well as centrally sponsored schemes. Five projects taken up for the benefit of landless families and 13 multipurpose Co-operative Rehabilitation Projects were continued during the year. 6390 scheduled castes and 26 scheduled tribes candidates registered their names in the special employment cell. Arrangements were made in several technical institutions for imparting training to the candidates belonging to Scheduled castes

and Scheduled tribes. 480 scheduled castes and 31 scheduled tribe candidates underwent training in these institutions during the year. Arrangements were made to train and prepare SC/ST candidates for appearing for various compitetive examinations at the Pre examination Training Centre. Government created a Civil Rights Enforcement Cell in the Criminal Investigation Department to enforce the untouchability (offences) Act. A Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Development Corporation was set up and Government sanctioned Rs.75 lakhs as share capital to this corporation.

15.5 Women and Children's Welfare

The new Directorate of women and Children's welfare was formed in 1975 by amalgamating (i) the Department of Probation and After care Services (ii) the Special Nutrition Programme (iii) the State Committee for child welfare, and Recreation and (iv) the Balbhavans. The main functions of the department is the implementation of social legislations and programmes connected with (1) Karnataka Children's Act 1964, (2) The Probation on Offender's Act 1958, (3) the Habitual Offender's Act 1961 (4) the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act 1956, (5) the Social and Moral hygiene and After care Services (6) Child Welfare (7) Women Welfare and (8) Welfare of the aged and handicapped.

The Director of Social Welfare was the head of the department Shri R. K. Kelwadi, I.A.S. held the post of Chief Inspector of Certified Schools and Reclamation Officer till the end of August 1975. Smt. Teresa Bhattacharya, I.A.S. took charge on 1st September 1975 as the Director of Women and Children's Welfare and Chief Inspector of certified schools. From January 1976 Smt. Malati Das, I.A.S. held the post. The Chief Inspector of certified schools was assisted by one Assistant Director, one Senior Inspector, Two Junior Inspectors, One Assistant Inspector and One Regional Probation Superintendent. Additional posts of two Deputy Directors, two

Assistant Directors and one Junior Inspector were sanctioned during the year. In connection with the creation of new Directorate of Women and Children's Welfare 45 new posts including 2 Deputy Directors, 2 Assistant Directors, 1 Inspector, 1 Accounts Superintendent, 4 Auditors and other ministerial staff were sanctioned.

Remand Homes.—Boys below 16 years of age and girls below 18 years of age found to be destitute, neglected, victimised, uncontrollable or juvenile offenders were admitted to Remand Homes for observation and study until such time as their cases were disposed of by the Juvenile Courts. There were 24 Remand Homes to which 3,957 boys and 428 girls were admitted during the year.

Certified Schools.—Certified schools are residential institutions for court convicted children werein facilities for longterm treatment and training towards their rehabilitation are provided. There were 9 certified schools to which 976 boys and 171 girls were admitted during the year.

The Probation of Offender's Act 1958

There is one District Probation Officer in each district and the Regional Probation Superintendent supervises the work of the 19 district probation officers. The cases of 1,217 men and 96 women were referred to the Probation Officers by the various courts during the year. In addition to these 1,516 enquiries and supervision cases under other social legislations were entrusted to these probation officers.

Suppersession of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act and Social and Moral Hygienic Programme

There were 6 Reception Centres, 6 State Homes and One Protective Home for Women. Training facilities in various crafts were provided in these State Homes.

Aftercare Programme and Welfare Services in prison

A State Home for men at Hubli and 2 District shelters at Belgaum, Mysore were providing After care assistance to the inmates discharged from correctional and non-correctional institutions.

Habitual Offienders Act 1961.—An agricultural farm of 40 acres and an industrial section in weaving and tailoring were maintained forthe training and employment of the settlers admitted.

Juvenile Service Bureaus.—There were three Juvenile Service Bureaus at Bangalore, Hubli and Davangere through which counselling andguidance are given to juvenile delinquents.

Child Welfare Schemes.—Voluntary Organisations running orphanages, foster care services and cretches for working women were given financial assistance.

Educational and rehabilitation of Physically handicapped Children

Four Residential schools were run by the Department for catering to the needs of the blind, deaf and dumb children.

In addition to the above schemes the department looked after various other schemes such as Integrated Child Development Services, Destitute Homes, Special Nutrition Programmes, Balbhavan, Women's Welfare Programmes, etc..

CHAPTER XVI

DEPARTMENTS UNDER PLANNING SECRETARIAT

CHAPTER XVI

PLANNING

16.1 Bureau of Economics and Statistics

The objective of the Bureau is to undertake a systematic collection, scientific analysis and objective interpretation of all economic and statistical data relating to the various socio economic activities of the state in order to present a comprehensive and co ordinated picture of the developing economy of Karnataka. The main functions of the Bureau are ;

(i) Collection of such economic and statistical data which are either not available at present or are extremely meagre, inadequate and unreliable ;

(ii) undertaking statistical work relating to planning.

(iii) co ordination and dissemination of economic and statistical information ;

(iv) undertaking systematic examination, analysis and interpretation of economic and statistical data ;

(v) undertaking research on economic and social problems of the state and

(vi) serving as a liaison between the statistical organisations within and outside the state and as well as at the centre.

The Bureau is headed by the Director. At the head-quarters, the Director was assisted by 4 Joint Directors, 14 Deputy Directors and 27 Assistant Directors in charge of various items of work and one Deputy Director in matters relating to accounts and administration. At the District level, there was a statistical office headed by a District Statistical Officer. For a major part of the year, Sri P P Prabhu I A S was the Director. During November 1975. Sri M. B. Narjappa, on promotion, became the Director.

Staff strength at the beginning and end of year

Item	Class I			Class II		
	Total	SC	ST	Total	SC	ST
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Persons in position at the beginning of the year.	19	1	..	64	4	..
Recruitment during the year.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Retirement/resignation	..	..	..	1	1	..
Persons at position at the end of the year.	19	1	..	63	3	..

Item	Class III			Class IV		
	Total	SC	ST	Total	SC	ST
1	8	9	10	11	12	13
Persons in position at the beginning of the year.	780	77	4	69	23	..
Recruitment during the year.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Retirement/resignation	32	7	..	..	..	..
Persons at position at the end of the year.	748	70	4	69	23	..

The details of expenditure incurred under plan and non plan schemes and under centrally sponsored schemes were as follows :—

(*Rs. in lakhs*)

	Schemes	*Budget estimates*	*Expenditure*
1.	Non Plan Schemes ..	50.96	44.41
2.	Plan schemes	7.15	4.45
3.	Centrally sponsored schemes	5.75	6.63*
	Total ..	63.86	55.48

Reappropriated

(i) *Timely Reporting of Area and production of principal crops.*—The objective of the scheme is to obtain reliable estimates of area under principal crops, both irrigated and unirrigated, for each season and to estimate production of crops. During 1975–76, 5936 villages were selected for area enumeration by village staff and outfo that, 1,629 villages were selected for supervision by the statistical, Revenue and Agricultural departmental staff. The estimate of area and production of principal crops for the three seasons were prepared and sent to Government of India.

(ii) *Scheme for improvement of crop statistics.*—The main objective of the scheme is to carry out sample checks over the primary field work, improvement in the quality of the primary data collected in the course of enumeration of crop and crop estimation surveys in the state. During the year under report 300 villages were selected for sample check of area enumeration for all the three seasons by the state statistical staff. 845 villages on the whole were inspected out of 950 experiments

allotted 761 experiments were supervised and the filled in schedules were sent to the Director, N.S.S.

(iii) *Sample survey on Methoological investigation in High yielding varieties programme.*—The objective of the scheme is to develop suitable sampling methodology for studying changes in area, productivity and adoption of agricultural practices under field conditions for High yielding and improved varieties of cereals and cash crops and to study the extent to which the potential of high yielding and improved varieties has been realised under these conditions and to investigate the limiting factors During the year under report the schedules for kharif and Rabi seasons in regard to all the enquiries for the year 1974-75 were received. The schedules were scrutinised and sent to IARS.

(iv) *World Agricultural Census.*—The following items of work were done during the yearunder report : (*a*) Investigation of the reasons for variation between Agricultural Census figures and ASCR ; (*b*) Improvement in the schedules and instructions for conductingAgricultural Census ; (*c*) Designing of schedules forconducting the input of survey on agriculture. The above studie were undertaken in 9 villages of South Kanara and Bangalore districts and reports on the results were sent to Government of India. An amount of Rs. 36,175 was incurred during the year under review.

(v) *Economics Division.*—The objective of the division was to take up the Economic Analysis and economic and demographic studies. During the year under review, 17 studies were prepared and published. Monthly 'Economic News letter' highlighting the economic trends of the state and monthly analysis of variation in retail prices of essential commodities of Bangalore were also prepared. In addition to this two other reports were edited and issued.

Besides this, the following other important works were continued during 1975 76 ; (i) collection of Rainfal statistics preparation of Annual Season and Crop Reports conducting crop cutting experiments for all the three seasons for both High Yielding and Traditional varieties (ii) preparation of monthly reports of births and deaths, scrutinising and consolidating the reports of model registration scheme ; preparation of consolidated monthly reports for the state regarding sample registration scheme consolidating the results of the half yearly survey of the Sample Registration Scheme ; (iii) collection of industrial and mineral statistics ; compilation of statistics on registered factories and factory employment and cotton ginning and pressing ; (iv) Bringing out various publications like 'Karnataka at a Glance' 'Statistical outline of Karnataka' "Statistical Abstract of Karnataka" etc., (v) Preparation of State Income and district income estimates ; annual estimates of working force according to industrial classification ; estimates of capital formation and savings etc.

16.2 Government Computer Centre

The Computer Centre functions as a data processing centre mainly catering to the needs of various Government Departments, autonomous bodies of the state Government and public sector undertakings/ corportions. However, whenever spare capacity was available, it was rented out to private organisations also on request. During the period under report Sri R. Parthasarathy was the Manager of the Centre.

During the year under report, some of the important items like processing of the results of Secondary school leaving Certificate examinations, I and II year examinations of PUC Boards, Provident fund accounting, financial accounting and depreciation accounting of the vehicles of KSRTC, Budgetory control system the inventory menagement system of Vishveshwaraya Iron and Steel limited were continued. The Centre successfully

completed the processing of the results of the Commerce examinations conducted during 1975-76. The work of the Commercial Tax department, the billing of water consumption on behalf of Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board, were stabilised.

The Centre has also printed the intial reports required for the survey of Forest Wealth in Dandeli Division. The information regarding Mundagod division was under processing. The computer put out vital statistics. Census of Government employees and crop estimation surveys were also printed in the centre. Further, a number of reports required by the Karnataka a pay commission were printed. Some reports required for study of High yielding varieties crops etc., and the cost of yield required by the Bureau of Economics and Statistics were also prepared during the year. The Forest timber accounts of Hunsur and Kadur depots were also stabilised.

The pay roll system applicable to all Government department was prepared. The Computer Centre prepared pay roll of nearly 33,000 police personnel, the entire Secretariat staff excluding officers the staff of the Gureau of Economics and Statistics and the staff of Tovernment Computer Centre during the year 1975-76. phe system and programmes required on demands of croperty tax of Bangalore City Corporation were also completed Certain employment studies required by the Directorate of Employment and Training was also completed during the year under report.

In addition to the above, some spare capacity available was hired out to M/s"Data Systems" a private consultancy firm and to other public sector undertakings, like the Indian Telephone Industries, as also other private sector factories like 'Voltas Limited'.